

THE JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS

*Is Private Capitalism
Dead?*



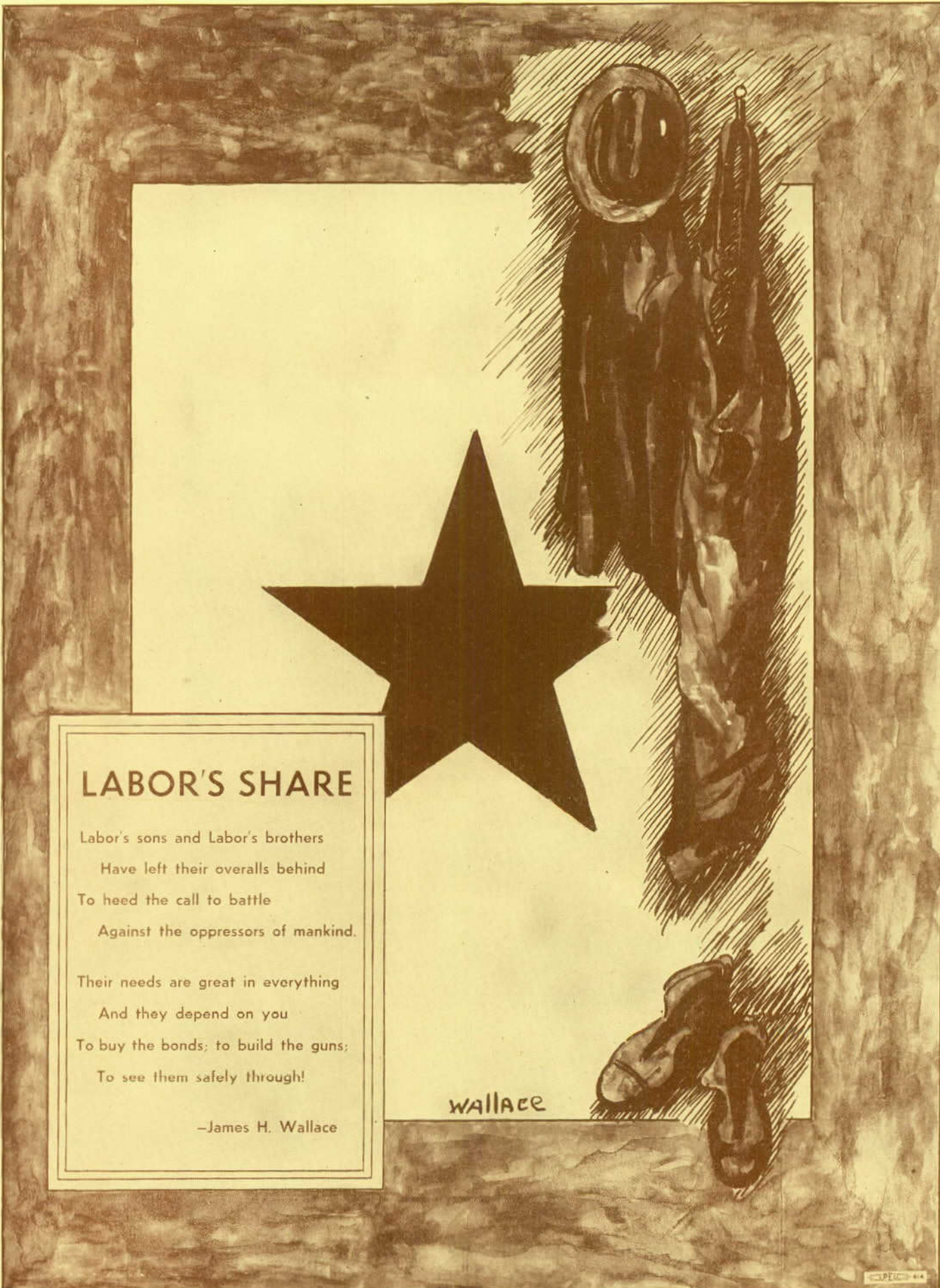
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OCTOBER, 1942

NO. 10

RECORDING • THE • ELECTRICAL • ERA



LABOR'S SHARE

Labor's sons and Labor's brothers
Have left their overalls behind
To heed the call to battle
Against the oppressors of mankind.

Their needs are great in everything
And they depend on you
To buy the bonds; to build the guns;
To see them safely through!

—James H. Wallace

wallace

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• This Journal will not be held responsible for views expressed by correspondents. The first of each month is the closing date; all copy must be in our hands on or before.

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Magazine

CHAT

SHOT FUSES

Cameron Enterprise: The man who operates a business now finds it necessary to be more than boss and flunky, he must also be a whiz in the electrical and mechanical field to get along. A few weeks ago when the Enterprise went to press, the motor wouldn't perform. A T. P. & L. electrician was phoned to come to the rescue but he said by phone, "We are in the war, and we ain't allowed to do work like that." Finally a private electrician was located who, after a lengthy checkup, found that the trouble was outside the news plant, whereupon the other could be summoned. It was a "shot" fuse a block from the office.

The plight of the businessman who must nowadays be more than boss and flunky is comparable to the girl in the old song who was neither maid, wife nor widow. The growing shortage of electricians due to the drain-off of these experts into war industries and the armed services, should make all citizens give more thought, perhaps, to the mysteries of electricity. State Press, who has never thought of it before, is ready to give an elementary picture of this phenomenon of nature which we have harnessed for the benefit of mankind. Electricity started with Benjamin Franklin flying a kite, which floated through an electrically charged cloud and several sparks ran down the kite string, doubtless giving old Ben a terrific wallop. This was before it was discovered that electricity is either DC or AC. Electricity with DC current is the kind that originates in the District of Columbia. AC current, on the other hand, is one with the basic vitamins A and C, which, obviously, omits all the Vitamin B complex. This calls for a wide range of electrical devices to cure the deficiency, including B batteries, rheostats, credit with the light company and an old electric toaster thrown in for good measure. If this explanation is not entirely clear, in all probability someone's mental fuse has been shot.

—Dallas News.





FSA Photo

What made private capitalism abhorrent to just men was the great extremes between rich and poor. A migrant camp in the South in the pre-war days.



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NO. 10

Is PRIVATE CAPITALISM

Dead or Dying?

IN one form or another the federal government has nearly \$12,000,000,000 invested in private business. These loans were made in the period February, 1932, to March, 1941, inclusive. The agency of the government effecting these loans was the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. The loans were divided in the main as follows:

Banks and trust companies	\$2,724,611,376
Export-Import banks	201,500,000
Federal Home Loan banks	124,741,000
Building and loan associations	166,082,759
Insurance companies	104,439,750
Mortgage loan companies	648,039,219
Agricultural financing institutions	1,690,774,178
Railroads	922,741,586
National defense	1,009,284,048
Business enterprises	451,612,602
Self-liquidating projects	399,458,884
Mining, milling or smelting	16,590,600
Drainage, levee, irrigation	141,047,308
Repairs of damage by earthquake, floods, etc.	5,734,288
All other authorizations	300,000,000

Grand total which includes some items not listed above is \$11,486,702,394

Some of these loans have been paid so that the total amount that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation has outstanding is about \$3,000,000,000.

LEANING ON A CRUTCH

All of this would indicate that the private capitalism system is sick and that it needs subsidies from the federal government to carry on. It also indicates that the heavy cost of the great depression beginning in 1930 was borne in large part by the collective wealth of the nation and that the situation was saved by such subsidies.

These figures pose a question to the citizenship of the United States: Is the system of private capitalism dead or dying, and what is the outlook for private enterprise in these United States?

Professor Sumner H. Slichter, Harvard University, has faced the problem with

Behind scenes, struggle goes on for survival, with good chances that private capitalism will emerge alive

frankness and courage in an address of recent date given before the Investment Bankers Association of America. Professor Slichter notes with a good deal of dismay that there is a great deal of pessimism in the United States about the system of private capitalism, and this is in marked contrast with the spirit of the British nation. Professor Slichter points out that stock prices in Great Britain even in the face of a torrential world war have risen 20 per cent in 1941, while they have fallen in the United States about 15 per cent.

WHAT MAKES SUCCESS?

Of great interest to labor is Professor Slichter's direct answer to the question, what is the outlook for private enterprise in America? We quote: "The success of private enterprise depends on giving employment. If industry does a good job of providing work and economic opportunity, the government on the whole will leave good enough alone and will confine itself to dealing with special situations. On the other hand, if private enterprise does a poor job of giving employment, the government will do something about it. The result will be that the decision of many industrial policies will be transferred from business men and trade unions to the government."

It is to be noted that Professor Slichter links business men and trade unions together in the making of industrial policies. Free trade unions have developed in private capitalism and it is questioned whether trade unions can remain free in a system of state capitalism or state socialism.

Professor Slichter goes on to point out that no one expects that the government is going to take over the hundreds of thousands of concerns upon which we depend for our standard of living. It is rather that the government will be the

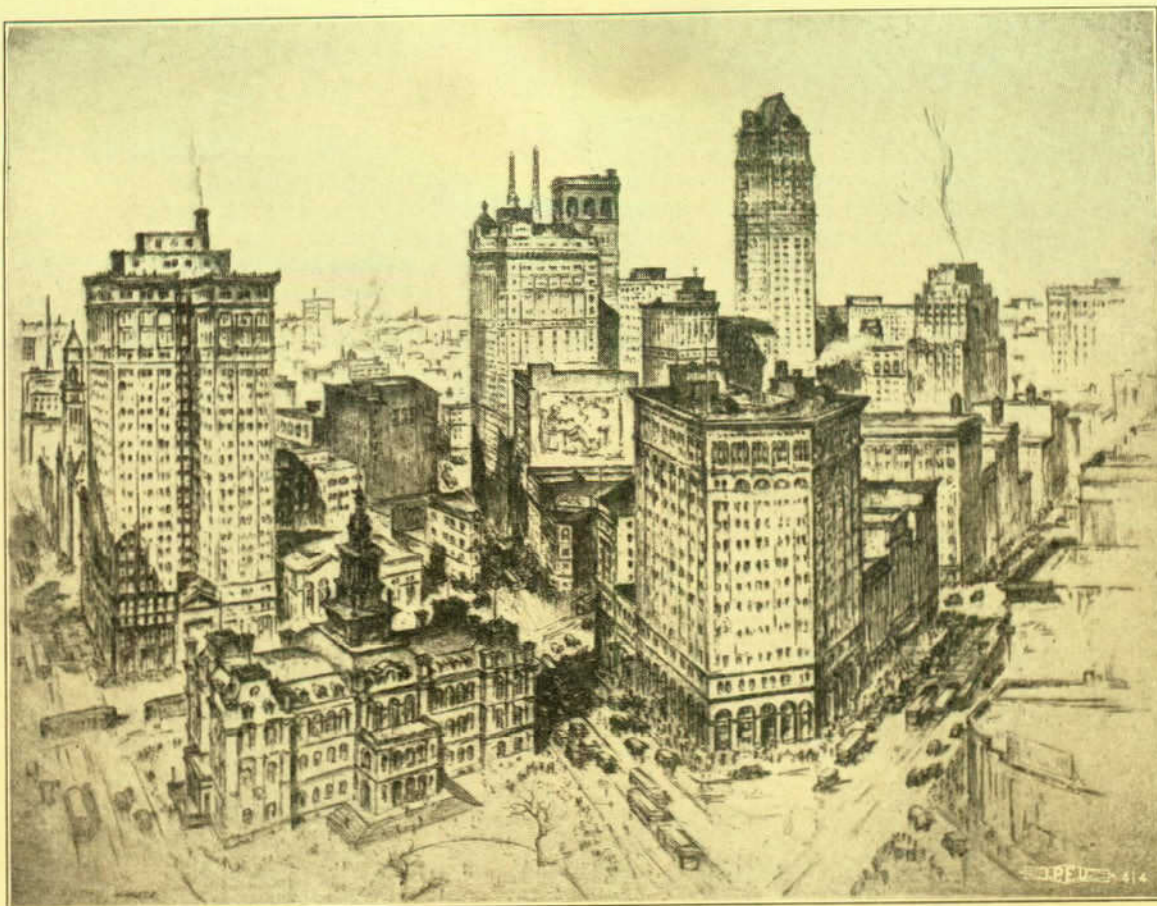
determining factor in making crucial decisions in policy which will affect business and trade unions.

The professor puts the job of furnishing full employment directly up to business. He finds that the outlook for private capitalism depends upon (1) current relationships between costs and prices; (2) prospective relationships between costs and prices; (3) the willingness of investors and business enterprises to embark upon venturesome undertakings; (4) the rate of technological change.

UNION INFLUENCE IN PRODUCTION

He adds a word of great comfort to labor in his analysis of these problems. He says: "Many union leaders, especially national leaders, know that the standard of living of workers cannot be raised very far unless the productivity of industry is raised. Even such a modest standard as \$1,000 a year for every man, woman, and child would require a 50 per cent increase in output—a national production of \$140 billions. Unionism does not necessarily mean that management cannot make arrangements to discuss problems of safety, production, quality control, and training with shop committees, and to obtain from such committees many suggestions for raising plant efficiency. In fact, most unions are glad to select shop committees for that purpose. Satisfactory employer-union relations need to be based upon the understanding by the men of operating and competitive problems of the business which such committees can give.

"Rough equality of bargaining power between labor and employers requires in many industries organization by employers. This is especially true in industries where employers are small. It is even true in other industries, because a large automobile manufacturer, for example, cannot afford to be shut down while his competitors take the business. The possibility of maintaining reasonably satisfactory relations between costs and prices, therefore will depend partly upon the willingness of American employers to organize for the purpose of protecting the return on capital. At the present time there are few organizations among American employers for bargaining with unions, and those which exist are nearly all weak, with little money in their treasuries and little authority over their members. The success of collective bargaining in Sweden and the United Kingdom is partly attributable to the fact that employers have formed powerful national organizations to protect the return on capital.



GREAT CITIES LIKE DETROIT HAVE BEEN BUILT BY THE THRUST AND DRIVE OF PRIVATE CAPITALISM

UNION RECOGNITION: AN INVESTMENT

"Incidentally, recognition of unions and attempts to work out friendly relations with them are likely to be cheaper for business than attempts to prevent the spread of unions by granting wage increases—as many enterprises did in 1936 and 1937. Between 1936 and 1937 the hourly earnings of factory workers advanced 12 per cent. This increase was not in the main directly produced either by trade unions or by the government. It was largely produced by employers who expected by raising wages to destroy the interest of their employees in labor unions. The effect was the opposite. When the men saw wage increases popping all over the landscape, they said: 'There is a lot of easy money around. If we organize we can get more of it.' So this attempt to check the spread of organization stimulated it, and many an employer who gave one wage increase to prevent his men from organizing was compelled to give another."

On the whole, he finds the future not too dark. He bases his optimism upon the ability of industry to increase its capacity, to improve products and methods as rapidly as was done in the last 20 years, and its ability to discover improvements in products and processes. He thinks the confidence of the public in private capitalism will play a great part in its comeback. He believes that much of this power to recuperate is going to depend on the kind of executive which private capitalism is able to develop.

Quite often the system of private capitalism is described as the profit system. As far as the return on investment goes, the system of private capitalism is very much alive in America today. The National Industrial Conference Board, an employer research organization, in a survey recently completed, reports that the rate of net earnings for 1940 amounted to 7.19 per cent, the highest level ever attained. The highest previous return was in 1930, when the rate was only 5.69 per cent. Even in 1929, the great year of successful capitalism, it was 6.43. The board predicts that 1941 will show an even greater increase in average net earnings. They even predict that it may be 28 per cent over 1940.

PROFITS ZOOM UPWARD

Taking this as an indication of what we may expect in 1942, it is interesting to note that 1941 was a banner year for profit. Six hundred and twenty-nine large industrial corporations showed total net profits in 1941 of \$2,181,000,000, a 20 per cent increase over the previous year. If you glance at some of the returns for big aggregates of industry, you will find that iron and steel made a 15 per cent increase in 1941 over 1940. Machinery made an increase of 24.7 per cent over 1940. Automobiles made an increase of 19.8 per cent. Foods, beverages and tobacco made an increase of 12.2 per cent over 1940; oil production and refining, 54.5 per cent increase.

Much more startling than these figures are individual returns. The United States

Steel Company made 182.2 per cent increase since 1939. The American Machine & Metals Company made 591.9 per cent over 1940. The Aviation Corporation made a 2,677.7 increase over 1940. The General Steel Castings Corporation made 195.3 per cent increase over 1940. General Tire and Rubber Co. made 104.5 per cent increase over 1940. The Savage Arms Co. made 233.2 per cent increase over 1940. Yes, if the measure of the vitality of private capital is profits, the private capitalism system is very much alive.

FASCISM AHEAD? NO!

Quite recently Paul F. Cadman, economist of the American Bankers Association, also faced the problem of what has become of the system of private capitalism. Mr. Cadman denies the fact that much of the capital in banks in the form of United States Bonds means that the system of private capitalism is gone. He says: "It is conceivable that at the close of the war that the bulk of assets of the American banking system will be in United States Bonds, and this possibility is frequently used by careless theorists and totalitarian economists as evidence that the government will then practically own the banks and that it will be only a short step to taking them over."

"Nothing could be further from the truth. It not only is reasonable but important to assume that this country is not going to have state socialism or communism or any other fascist type of government at the close of the war. If

(Continued on page 528)

Third in a series on the telephone company.

IN this article some of the high lights of the "regulation" of the Bell System will be discussed. The topic may sound a bit dull, but it's really a very interesting subject, and not at all as far above the understanding of ordinary men as many of the utility experts pretend.

Moreover, it is a tremendously important field, well worthy of such effort as may be required to understand the basic principles of regulation and the no-less-important barriers which to a large extent have made the regulation of the Bell System a failure.

Nor is the subject without its lighter side, sometimes approaching—if not quite reaching—humor. The possibility of A. T. & T. President Gifford's indulgence in a deep and subtle sense of humor is suggested by the following reference to regulatory bodies, made in his most recent report to the stockholders of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company:

"Over the years, the Bell System has been permitted by regulatory bodies generally to manage its own affairs and to earn enough to keep a sound financial structure which has made possible the securing of the large amounts of capital needed for growth, to pay good salaries and wages, to provide good working conditions and to make provision for pensions for those who have grown old in the service."

Almost masterful understatement. The Bell System has been "permitted" to do all that and so much more. It has been permitted to profit, and then to pyramid its profits even to the unspeakable embarrassment of the Bell System itself, an institution long accustomed to high profits and therefore not easily embarrassed from such a cause.

BELL NOMINATES ITSELF "CHAMP"

Utilities are subject to regulation because of their public, usually monopolistic, functions. The object of rate regulation is to protect the public against unreasonable prices for the essential services rendered by the utilities. While the regulatory powers of government are broad, they are nevertheless limited so that a regulatory agency is without authority to deprive a utility of the opportunity to a fair return.

As statements of principle, these propositions are sound. Even the Bell System professes to be happy to live with them. Vice President Arthur Page goes a bit further. In his book, "The Bell Telephone System," he claims that the objective of the Bell System is identical to the objective of the regulatory commissions. As evidence of this noble common purpose he says that since 1910 the Bell System has been committed to "the best possible service at the least cost consistent with financial safety."

If we were to become convinced that the regulatory systems were actually

Are BELL OFFICIALS

in Adult Class?

At any rate, the bookkeeping systems of A. T. & T. suggest they are children or worse, and that they think the general public is very stupid

working for the same objectives as the Bell System, it would be in the public interest to abolish, even outlaw, all regulatory commissions—and promptly, too, before the public is completely ruined!

For Mr. Page goes even further. He says, "I don't believe there is any commission in the United States which has worked any harder or more sincerely toward that common objective than has the management of the Bell System, which I have closely observed in the last 10 years."

In his enthusiasm Mr. Page leads with his chin. Let us see how the Bell System has worked for this common objective.

SOME HIGH-PRICED BARGAINS

It has been indicated that the law recognizes a utility's right to a fair return. A fair return on what? A fair return on the "fair value" of the utility property, claim the utility interests. The majority of regulatory bodies, on the other hand, have advocated a fair return on the legitimate cost of the property, or on prudent investment.

In the past, partly as a consequence of the confusing persuasiveness of utility lawyers, and partly as a result of the social or political bias of individual judges, the fair value doctrine has prevailed. The dizzy absurdities involved in this doctrine have won for it the reasonably accurate descriptive title of the fair value merry-go-round.

Here is an approximation of how it works: A Bell operating company, owned by the A. T. & T., needs some equipment. The A. T. & T. requires the company to buy the equipment from the Western Electric Company, also owned by the A. T. & T. The operating company buys the equipment and pays the price, not because it's the best merchandise for the best price, but because it can't do otherwise. Even if the Western Electric does not manufacture the items, it will buy them and then sell them to the operating company—at a profit, of course.

Assume the price paid was two million dollars after a typical profit to the A. T. & T. via Western Electric. We won't at this point attempt to estimate the profit, but, as will be shown subsequently, Western Electric profits are magnificent. Western Electric is not a

utility according to law, so its profits are not even nominally subject to regulation. Neither are its prices. Whatever a reasonable price would have been, the operating company now has equipment which has cost it two million dollars, no matter how little the cost to A. T. & T. What is a fair return for the public to pay the company on this equipment?

ONLY DELIRIOUS ARE EXPERTS

Some generous soul might suggest a specific percentage of two million dollars, letting the Western Electric profits go down the drain, so to speak. But in the eyes of the A. T. & T., such a person would not be a generous one. What do you mean? That stuff may have cost only two million dollars, but its *value* is much greater! What are you trying to do, CONFISCATE our property?

Then the ride on the merry-go-round begins. In a rate case it may be contended, for example, that the value is greater because its cost of reproduction would be greater than its actual cost. The average person would be astounded at how far and quickly costs soar according to the mystic sciences of the utility "experts." If the equipment is antiquated to the extent that no sane person would even consider reproducing it, the reproduction costs get all the higher, sufficient perhaps to cover the building of a new factory, even the retraining of a generation of workers, since no existing factories or workers are any longer engaged on that particular species of antiques.

It is an absurd procedure, of course, but the A. T. & T. maintains a staff of experts in such absurdities, men apparently of great patience and quite detached from the world of actuality. This privilege has been recognized as an incentive to inefficiency, and possibly for that reason the Bell System defends it so jealously.

The attempt to determine fair value has produced airy standards from fairy land. If one expert does not find a sufficiently high value, another one with a different and more costly system of synthetic reproduction can be hired. Consideration will be given to actual instances of how hard and sincerely the management of the Bell System works toward what it shamelessly calls a common objective with regulatory bodies.

HOW RATE BASES ARE INFLATED

In 1935 the Southern California Telephone Company, a subsidiary of the Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Company, in turn a subsidiary of the A. T. & T., was defending itself against a complaint brought by the City of Los Angeles ask-

ing for relief from unreasonable and excessive rates. Included among the assets making up the company's claimed rate base were certain used motor vehicles of various ages. To arrive at the "value" of these used automobiles in 1934, notwithstanding that the largest used-car market in the United States was in California, the company obtained *piece-part* catalogues from manufacturers, and from these obtained the prices of some 30 separate parts, claimed to represent 60 per cent of the vehicle. The company then listed these piece-part prices as of the date the cars were purchased, and as of December 31, 1934. The ratio of these prices at the different dates was then computed and applied to the total cost of automobiles of each type and age at the time purchased—and the resulting figure was called by the company the reproduction cost new!

Such is the wisdom which guides the biggest corporation and the biggest private monopoly in the U. S. If there were any sense to such a formula, the automobile industry has been stupid all these years. It should never have made new cars, just fresh old ones. The City of Los Angeles showed that the company's reproduction cost new less observed depreciation was 94 per cent higher than the wholesale prices!

That is one of the tactics by which the Southern California Telephone Company arrived at the conclusion that the "reproduction cost" of its system properties was \$182,800,000, although the actual cost had been only some \$169,000,000. Included therein was an item of \$3,171,400 representing the *theoretical cost of cutting and replacing pavement not historically cut or replaced*, plus "theoretical taxes" and "theoretical interest."

Another item of the reproduction cost was \$1,033,000 for station installations and drop wires which had been abandoned. Yet, as far as can be ascertained, the executive personnel of the Bell System are all adults.

"VALUE" OF PAST PROFITEERING

As if it were not enough to carry the fantasy to the point of "reproducing" for rate base purposes over a million dollars in junk at Western Electric's exclusive prices, the company also added the sum of \$12,000,000 for "going value." Twelve million dollars!

What were the elements of this "going value?" Among the elements put forth by the company were: The past and prospective growth of the business; past earnings; prospective future earnings; the

company's public relations; etc. Bearing in mind that the company is a monopoly enterprise, the past and prospective growth of the business, and its stability, are evidence of the limited risks to which capital in the company is exposed, and therefore are reasons for moderate profits. To urge past earnings, which in A. T. & T. jargon means profits, and prospective future profits, on the other hand, is in the nature of admission of profiteering to such an extent that the value of the company's properties, by virtue of prospective continued profiteering, is \$12,000,000 greater than imaginary "reproduction cost."

Such a lumping of self-neutralizing reasons is inconsistent. But the Bell System is not bothered by inconsistencies. The company wants rates high enough to compensate it for an assembled plant built upon piece rates, including the reproduction cost of assembling abandoned property, plus \$12,000,000 for "going concern" value. What would be the value of a nicely-assembled plant without "going concern" prospects? Just so much junk. Because of high profits in the past, the company claims a right to higher rates so its profits will be still higher, which in turn would increase the "going concern" value, which would entitle it to even higher rates on the increased "going concern" value, *ad infinitum*.

From these several instances it is clear that the Bell System while devoted to maintaining the flood of nickels and dimes from all sorts and conditions of men to its own swelling coffers, by no means confines itself to small change. This is not the complete catalogue of instances arising from this single case. The Bell System is as versatile in grasping for millions in one reach as it is in counting the imaginary widows and orphans among its stockholders.

One of the most ruthless methods of charging its customers twice for the same service arises from the Bell System's unconscionable treatment of depreciation. Depreciation is another uninteresting appearing word, but jam-packed with significance. Nor is its significance difficult to understand.

THE CONTEMPTIBLE CONSUMER

There are several methods of figuring depreciation, but in general it is not important which is used if used consistently. As an illustration, the "straight-line" method will be used. Consider, for example, an electric motor costing \$1,000, estimated to have a useful life of 10 years if properly maintained. At the end of a year, then, one-tenth of the prospective life of the motor is consumed. Under the "straight-line" method, the depreciation for the year is \$100. This \$100 is a charge against operations. That is, a utility may and does include this item of expense in the rates collected from its customers. At the end of the year, the motor costing \$1,000 has only \$900 worth of life, and the customers have paid for the capital consumed. Instead of reducing the value of the motor on the company's books to \$900, common accounting practice is to leave the book value unchanged, but to set up a "depreciation reserve." During the second year, another hundred dollars depreciation occurs, and the depreciation reserve is increased thereby to \$200. The then current book value of the motor is \$1,000 less the depreciation reserve of \$200, or \$800.

Thus, there is an intimate relationship between the depreciation reserve or accrued depreciation and the book value of assets subject to depreciation. This relationship is extremely important in a regulated enterprise, because it directly affects the rate base and allowable expenses.

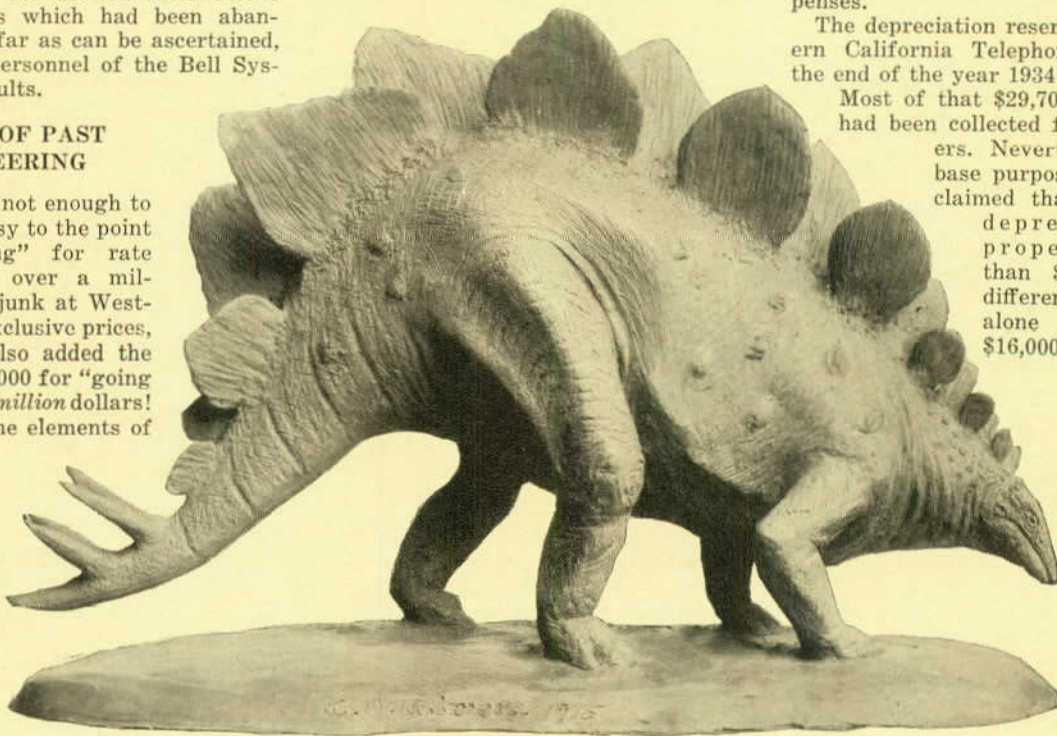
The depreciation reserve of the Southern California Telephone Company at the end of the year 1934 was \$29,700,000.

Most of that \$29,700,000, if not all, had been collected from its customers.

Nevertheless for rate base purposes the company claimed that the "existing depreciation" in its properties was less than \$13,000,000. The difference in this item alone is more than \$16,000,000. If the company's claim

was correct as to the "existing depreciation," then some \$16,000,000 in hidden profits had been "confiscated" from its customers.

In order to make its fair value as high as possible, the company had the gall to



Prehistoric monsters became extinct by developing huge bodies at expense of brains. Is there a parallel between great corporations?

claim existing depreciation was \$16,000,000 less than it had levied against the public, while at the same time it claimed \$6,650,000 as an annual depreciation allowance, or more than one-half its total admitted existing depreciation on property with a composite average age in excess of seven years.

SWEAT OF OTHERS IS CHEAP

Is this the angelic policy of "the least cost consistent with financial safety," to which the Bell System has been so piously committed since 1910? To the misfortune of the American people—and to the great profit of the A. T. & T.—it appears to be.

From the investigation of the telephone industry by the Federal Communications Commission this practice of the A. T. & T. appears typical. Referring to the Bell System's practices with respect to depreciation, the report on the investigation stated:

"The pursuit of this argument has resulted in rate-case claims by Bell System companies of accrued depreciation for valuation purposes limited usually to from 7 to 12 per cent of the original cost of the properties, whereas the same companies have accumulated depreciation reserves from annual charges to operating expenses on account of the same properties amounting to from 20 to 35 per cent of the cost of the plant. . . . The difference between the amount in the depreciation reserve thus invested in plant and the much lower deductions from cost claimed on account of accrued physical deterioration represents plant which has cost the owners and financial backers of the Bell companies nothing, but on which they claim a right to earn a return."

CHISELING ON GOVERNMENT

Truth is stranger than fiction. The two-facedness of the Bell System practices in this single rate base matter is almost incredible. It is difficult to reconcile such conduct with the high reputation which the Bell System enjoys among so many of those it victimizes. Yet, even as to the California case, the climax has not yet been presented.

Even as the Southern California Telephone Company was piling millions upon millions to show its "fair value" before the rate commission, the identical company was presenting the identical properties as having a value many millions less before the California State Board of Equalization, where it was protesting as "exorbitant" the tentative tax assessments against it.

Some samples of the company's conveniently flexible reproduction cost figures, depending upon whether the company is "reproducing" for profiteering or for bearing its share of the cost of government: "Central office equipment" which cost the company \$47,662,000 was valued at \$53,540,000 for rate purposes; at \$43,830,000 for tax purposes. Depreciation on this classification was only 4 per cent for rate purposes; 28 per cent for tax purposes. "Outside plant" which cost the company \$72,419,000 was valued



Telephone buildings of palatial stature are erected in every part of the country. Some people declare that is a method of avoiding taxation.

at \$77,141,000 for rate purposes; at \$63,379,000 for tax purposes. In just those two classifications the difference is over \$23,000,000!

In concluding the exposition of these contradictory policies, both of which aim at victimizing the public, the brief submitted for the city of Los Angeles stated:

"Regardless of the fact that this public utility apparently does not wish to have its left hand know what its right is doing, we believe it high time for the public to step in and hold these contrasting claims up against one another, that all may see, and that all may ponder over the implications of this truly outrageous situation."

EQUALITY FOR ALL

The people of Southern California do not suffer alone. The Bell System, with its practices, envelops the nation. "One policy, one system, universal service," is

one of its boasts. Subject to a proper definition of those terms, it is tragically true. An idea of the vagaries of the "fair value" doctrine, and its application by another A. T. & T. operating company in Eastern United States is presented in the following valuation estimates of the New York Telephone Company, covering only its intrastate properties:

Estimating body	Valuation
Majority of Commission	\$366,915,493
Statutory Court	397,207,925
Minority of Commission	405,502,993
Master's report	518,109,584
Company claim based on Whittemore appraisal	528,753,738
Company claim based on Stone & Webster appraisal	615,000,000

In the case of that one company the estimates vary by \$248,000,000. No wonder, as an apologist for the A. T. & T., Vice President Page says that regulation

(Continued on page 520)



J. SCOTT MILNE
International Vice President, Ninth District.

THE present world crisis has stimulated all of us to re-examine the basis of our democratic institutions. One thing seems pretty certain; that is, that the basis for democracy is universal free education. These citizens of the North American continent have all been the beneficiaries of the public school system, and all of us who have been students of history know that organized labor has played an honorable part in the formation of a system of popular education and in its protection.

Free public libraries may well be regarded as an indispensable part of public education. Libraries make it possible for students in public schools to supplement their education, and they become the post-graduate schools of the great masses of citizens who either must forego much formal education or pass through the portals of the schools.

HOSPITABLE READING ROOMS

As far as I know, all public libraries have been generous and hospitable to workingmen and especially to out-of-work working men in their periodical rooms and in their general reading rooms, in giving space to those who come to read newspapers and magazines and who seek specialized information from books. If the public library did no more than this, I believe it justifies its existence.

I do not believe that librarians, in general, or the general public recognizes the fact of the deep and abiding interest of the workingman in the literature of his trade. The electrician, the plumber, the machinist, all are proud of their craft and all constantly pursue additional information on the know-how of the trade. Libraries could well establish special rooms or special shelves of books relating to the technical problems of a given trade. There might be an electrician's room, a machinist's room or a plumber's room in the large libraries where these craftsmen could go and seek solutions to especially difficult problems.

Libraries' Relation to DEMOCRACY and LABOR

By J. SCOTT MILNE, Vice President

I. B. E. W. union
official addresses Northwest
Library Association, Seattle

RICH LORE FOR APPRENTICE

As you know, the apprenticeship committees of our great respective countries are constantly stimulating the formation of formal classes of tradesmen under the auspices of labor and management, and such rooms would furnish quick and easy access to these students to the proper literature.

There has grown up, too, over the last generation in our respective countries a literature which might be called social literature—in poetry, novels and plays—which might form a basis for display in any important library.

The recent death of Edwin Markham, the San Jose poet, might have brought a review of his life and work in pictures and in poetry, and I am here to tell you that such a display would be welcomed by the working people, for they revere the memory of this man profoundly. Too often this social literature has been neglected. Last summer when I was in San Jose, I visited the long-time home of Edwin Markham and saw the so-called "hoe" room. It was a thrilling experience. In talking with the editor of our official JOURNAL, I learned that both in Canada and the United States our union members responded quickly to anything published in the JOURNAL referring to Edwin Markham.

As a matter of fact, our own membership is not insensitive to literature of a social note. The pages of our official JOURNAL often carry verse of perhaps

none too good technical quality which has true social feeling, and at times this verse reaches an unusual standard.

LABOR'S OWN PUBLICATIONS

In the main, the workers that I know best have no fault to find with the service of the public libraries. I believe I am reading their sentiment aright when I say what they expect is parity. They expect no special favors but they consider themselves a part of the community and believe their special interests should be represented on the library shelves as well as the interests of employers, business men or any other group. Many of the official magazines of labor unions are of high journalistic order. Our members believe that these magazines should be displayed with the same degree of prominence as other trade publications, and unusual articles appear in them that should be called to the attention of the public by the library just as much as the unusual articles in the Atlantic Monthly or Harpers or any other publication. Certainly such magazines as the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST, the ELECTRICAL WORKERS JOURNAL, the RAILWAY CLERK and others should be easily accessible to all readers and all public libraries.

Labor believes deeply in free public education. Therefore, it believes deeply in free public libraries. It would defend them against attacks and it will support them according to its lights.

Prophet

*Like wings that arch against the
sky,
The words were beautiful and high
That from his spirit's flame he
wrought
In burnished purity of thought.
All were captured by his mood,
Forgetting needs like clothes and
food.
Forgetting that the world was less
Than swift delight. Forgetfulness.
His shoes were scuffed, his clothes
were old,
And hurt the heart by what they
told.*

HELEN MITCHELL.



Art of Fitting Special TECHNICAL SKILLS Together

By DAVID E. LILIENTHAL, Chairman, TVA

AT war or in peace, the modern world calls for highly specialized technical skills. To say today that a man is an engineer or a biologist or an agronomist is no longer enough; specialization has been carried so far that these classifications are now too general. This specialization of functions is reflected, of course, in our training in the universities and technical schools. We are as a consequence threatened with, if we do not already face the accomplished fact of disunity and disintegration of our culture and underlying philosophy of life. For the quality of unity in thinking has been displaced by the philosophy of the specialist. Before we can guide and control modern technology which is the product of specialization, we must somehow recreate the power of generalization and unification of all of these highly specialized skills.

The truth of this is now fairly well recognized by philosophers, teachers, and religious leaders. But the work of the Tennessee Valley Authority during the past nine years throws upon it the light of actual experience. As many of you know, the TVA is an effort to develop the resources of a region by the application of all the available modern scientific and technical skills. In the TVA's experience there is a clue as to how we can overcome the disintegrating force that by a curious irony is itself the product of our great technical skill.

A WORLD IN TREE RINGS

Ever since the organization days of the TVA in the summer of 1933, I have been amazed at the number and the refinement of specializations required in carrying out such a major developmental enterprise. In my work, I have seen brought to bear on a single problem, say, determining the "taking line" for an area to be flooded behind a dam, a dozen or it may be a score of different intellectual specializations. The development of the new TVA fertilizer products called for not only chemical engineers, but soil chemists, farm experts, economists, and still other techniques. At one time we had on the staff a dendrologist, a man expert in the reading of tree rings. By the examination of the rings of ancient trees, he was able to throw some light on rainfall cycles and extreme floods back far beyond recorded data on these matters. This expert saw the whole world in tree rings, almost literally. The degree of special functions is not always so refined as that; but it is extreme in such a modern technical undertaking as the

Before we have unity we must have common idea of the community. Labor is not only group which has jurisdictional disputes

TVA. For the TVA program encompasses almost the full scope of modern technology. And so, in my daily work I have been made to realize, not without a constant sense of wonder, the almost infinite variety and number of separate intellectual well-springs of what we know as modern living.

Let me enumerate just a few of these: in the field of public health alone, there are the malaria experts; and then within the narrow field of malaria expertness there are a number of refinements even of that refinement. Forestry, only one of many of the techniques concerned with the use of land, is itself divided into such refinements as tree crop experts, nursery technicians, and so on. Among engineers, the areas of specialization are almost beyond belief, as a visit through either the mechanical or civil or chemical engineering staffs of TVA will indicate.

Now, the striking thing to the administrator responsible for results, working among these highly specialized technicians, is this: that so frequently each one is fighting, sometimes politely, sometimes not so politely, for the hegemony of his particular specialization in competition with some other. Whether the occupational specialization is very minute like the tree ring expert, or so broad as that of the metallurgical engineer, there is customarily this clear, lively picture of his own field and its importance, whereas the other specializations appear less clearly and frequently with not a little disdain.

ONE FOCUS ONLY

A central problem of modern life, as I have said, is to fit the various technical skills together. This is not only urgent; it is difficult to a degree. For, as many people have observed, rarely do specialists seem to be concerned about anything beyond their own field. The more conscientious and excited the specialist is about soil chemistry, metallurgy, wildlife, statistical methods, or what have you, the more likely he is to see all else as but an adjunct. All this results in disunity of thinking and hence of the spirit.

The philosophical or spiritual consequences to an individual bereft of any



DAVID LILIENTHAL

sense of unity are disastrous. This sense of frustration, the vanishing of any clear meaning to life, is the root cause of the destruction of the world that today is man's primary and almost sole occupation. War and the preparation for war, philosophical and physical, supply a meaning to life for leaders and masses alike. Under these circumstances, war, bloodshed, privation, even oppression and tyranny are preferred by many to a baffling meaningless vacuum.

The administrator of a project like the TVA that rests upon almost all the technical skills must, if he possibly can, put these skills together according to some kind of generalization in his mind. Although the administrators of the TVA have been given "power to decide," in broad terms and in accordance with the principle of unity of management, we do not seek to resolve these conflicts among experts by the force of arbitrary decisions. Rather it is a common idea, an idea underlying the whole enterprise and common to every part of it, a democratic and essentially spiritual idea, that ties together and unifies the work of all the technicians, however highly specialized. The central "TVA idea" of the development, conservation, and use of the natural resources of a region for the benefit of its people has come to be the focus of the labors of all TVA technicians. And since the common idea is at once recognized as beyond the scope of accomplishment of any single specialization, a narrow competition between specialized techniques is discouraged; not the success of a single technique but of all is necessary or there is no sense of accomplishment for any one of the disciplines.

SEE LARGER OBJECTIVE

This common idea gives each specialist and executive an objective on the hori-

(Continued on page 522)

This article was sent to the Electrical Workers Journal by Tom Elder, a veteran member, now on the staff of the Farm Security Administration, Alabama.

LABOR *Has Identical* *Interest With* FARMERS

WHEN THE 1940 census was taken, it was found that nearly half of the farm families in the United States received in that year income of less than \$600 each from all products raised on their farms. This figure included everything—goods for sale, for barter and for use at home.

The disturbing thing about the record was the increase in number of these low-income farmers—47.5 percent in 1939, only 28 percent in 1929. Something has been happening to the lower-bracket farmer, the little farmer, while total farm earnings increased and the average landholding grew larger.

In the South, the picture is particularly dark. Take Alabama. In this state, the census showed nearly 77 percent of the farmers to have been in the under-\$600 class. Approximately one-third of Alabama's farms were shown to have made for sale, trade AND home use, products of less than \$250 per farm. There were 71,802 Alabama farms in this low group in 1939. Ten years earlier, the number was only 20,915, although there was then a larger total number of farms in the state.

LITTLE MAN LOSES SECURITY

In 1935 Alabama had 273,455 farms. In 1940, this number had declined to 231,746. The number of full owners remained approximately the same, but the number of tenants and croppers declined from 244,221 to 177,594.

It is obvious that the little fellow is not faring so well. He is being driven from the land, to subsist precariously on "public works" and on the fringes of the cities, in rather desperate competition with workers everywhere. The standards and security of everybody are endangered.

And it is significant that in those parts of the United States where the highest percentage of tenancy and the lowest per capita income exist, there are the greatest amount of restlessness and the greatest debate on definitions and concepts of democracy. There is the greatest impact of shifting populations on the stability and standards of all.

Within the last few months, when there was the greatest need of national unity, and of security at home as a basis of security in the world, the need of support for programs to help the small farmer—the citizen most vulnerable to attacks by circumstances of neglect and misfortune—has become increasingly evident. The need was revealed in aspects of the larger social, economic and political need, as well as of the individual human need. It is revealed in terms of national stability and of the welfare of all workers.

At the same time was revealed existence of a confirmed opposition to programs of this sort, particularly to action programs as represented by the Farm Security Administration.

Small farmer seeks economic security. He is restless because he can not find it

The Farm Security Administration is an agency of the United States Department of Agriculture which is devoted to extension of opportunity to the low-income farmer. Since it began in 1935 as a means of emergency service to a large segment of the population which has been pressed into the depths by the great national depression, FSA has helped nearly 1,000,000 families who were unable otherwise to obtain credit for farming operations or living.

HOW LOANS PAY OFF

In doing so, it has made loans and emergency grants totalling \$690,000,000. Maturities of loans have been repaid at rate of approximately 76 percent. These loans, linked with supervision of both farm and home operations, have been instrumental in increasing the worth of borrowers (or possessions above obligations) by 43 percent—the national average is \$871 for the year before coming on the program, compared to \$1,242 for 1941.

The average income of these families was \$480 for the year before receiving Farm Security aid and \$865 for 1941, an increase of \$385, or 80 percent. This income is the total cash received for products above the cost of production, and the value of goods produced and consumed at home. The increase in net cash income averaged \$221. This would mean that the aggregate increase is more than \$200,000,000.

Incalculable is the improvement of living standards, health and incentives. In the nation at large, the increase in goods produced for home use averaged 101 percent. Striking is the fact that the greatest increase in this field, or 142 percent, was recorded in the four states of the Southeast—Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina and Florida—where for the most part the low-income farmer previously had no experience in food production, where dietary deficiencies and impairment of the human stock were most noticeable because of enslavement to the old one-crop, cash-crop agricultural pattern.

Do these figures have a point for America today? Is there any material value, to impress a material mind, in such "intangibles" as opportunity, encouragement, incentives, hope? For answer, read this paragraph from a routine official report from an FSA supervisor in Coffee County, Alabama:

"Out of a house that leaked, had no screens, no outbuildings and that was very open, the Norris family moved into a sealed house, screened, with more rooms and plenty of outbuildings. Mrs. Norris did not keep a very clean house, but since she moved, her house is very clean. She said the other day, 'Since I have moved, I have better heart to keep my house clean. When you have nothing to work for, you just don't care!'"

When you are without help or hope, when you have nothing to fight for, you might find it hard to distinguish between Roosevelt and Hitler, between the Stars and Stripes and the Swastika!

The greatest of incentives lies in security—security, for example, of the little farmer on his land, giving him heart to work for his home and all that it means. The first requirement for a Farm Security Administration loan, after the assurance that the small, depressed operator cannot get credit elsewhere, is that he has, or can get, or can be helped to get, land on which to farm under conditions enabling him to plan ahead for next year. Some security of tenure is the requisite. All but a negligible proportion of FSA borrowers have written leases, the majority for five years. Only those familiar with conditions in the tenancy belt will understand what a long step has been taken in this respect, because until this program got into swing, written leases for any period did not exist for the tenant or cropper.

THEY STAY ON THE FARM

Here is a new degree of stability. Fewer of these farmers are moving from the land to fight their brothers for employment. Fewer of these than others are giving up in discouragement and despair of finding new places, year after year—places with houses that have whole roofs and floors, that are not creviced to the rain and wind and insect plagues—places with land that has not been worn and wasted by year after year of scratch-farming by tenants who had no assurance that they would be on the same farms into another season and who hadn't bothered to mend their terraces or dam their gullies or plant winter cover.

The waste of land values and social values because of the old insecurity of tenure, the old neglect of this fundamental principle that land must be tied down if it is to be saved and if the nation at last is to be saved—the waste has been tremendous. In the South, particularly, these values have been lost. Landlords, neglectful of this principle, or themselves increasingly improvised and unable to do much for their tenants or unwilling

to take the risk and make the outlay for repairs, pay fewer taxes on deteriorated land. And the local public treasuries dwindle, and public services—those of health and schooling most lamentably—decline. And society suffers.

An even more disastrous loss under the old system of neglect, restlessness and steady improverishment has been the loss of spiritual values. Without guidance or encouragement, forlornly following the old practices, unable to venture far from the old way of accustomed cash crops, the small farmer slumps into idleness, and with idleness into discontent, and with discontent to migration.

It is in this that he is helped first by the loan and then by the plan which accompanies the loan. Families trying to live and to farm on incomes of \$250 to \$600 a year (remember, this is for everything, sold or used) are bound to suffer from a lack of things that are necessary to meet their most basic needs. Even with AAA benefit checks and some cash from off-farm work added in, the average family of five persons in the low-income farm group had a paltry 85 cents a day in cash. The meaning of this low income is that these farm families are acutely under-employed. With only limited resources at their command, without credit, held in thrall of traditional stifling and destructive pattern, they simply are not able to utilize more than a fraction of their time at productive farm work. The rest of their time, they are idle.

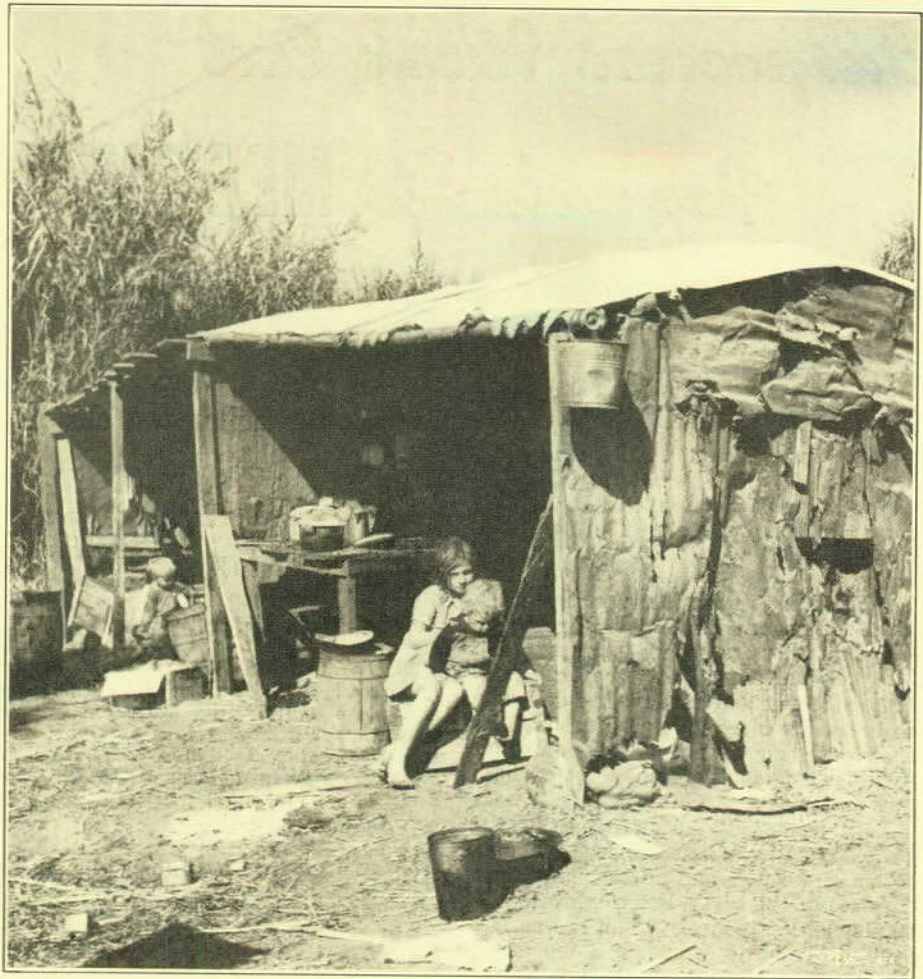
ERODED MANPOWER

Every day that goes by, we lose in America, because of this under-employment, between 10 and 15 million man-hours of potential labor on the small farms. This great store of manpower, the most valuable resource in America, is being lost because our small farmers are unemployed so much of the time. It is like burning 16 million bushels of wheat every 24 hours, or destroying 32 million bushels of corn between every sun-up and sunset, or wiping out 70,000 bales of cotton a day.

The Farm Security Administration has learned, from a study developed through the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, that of 565.3 man-days of 10 hours each available in the average farm family in a year, only 198 man-days are utilized under the classic corn-and-cotton pattern.

But if this plan be modified slightly, by adding another cash crop—say, tobacco—while reducing the cotton slightly and paying better attention to the reduced cotton acreage, it is possible to utilize 276 of the available 565 man days, still leaving a large amount of idle time.

However, with a plan of the sort which Farm Security seeks to establish for all the families under its supervision, adding to the cash crops certain food crops, soybeans, peanuts, chickens, four dairy cows, grains for feed and legumes for soil building, it is possible to utilize 435 of the available 565 man days. What is more, an income spread over 12 months of



FSA Photo

An industrial worker's improvised home in a southern industrial area. This housing moves close to level of share-croppers.

the year becomes available, instead of income being concentrated in a single month under the old pattern of one-crop farming, or no more than two or three months, under the modified pattern of exclusive "cash crops"—income that is spent immediately for debts and necessities, forcing the family to seek credit again to live until next year's crop comes in; to borrow, to starve; to borrow with the burden of interest and carrying charges which cuts deeply into the small income and reduces standards.

HELP TO HIGHER INCOME

The idea is that with proper planning, proper credit facilities for stock, gear, feed and fertilizer, the small farmer may be helped to set a higher value on his time and his labor, with the results of higher standards for him and for everybody else. But he needs the plan, and as a foundation for the plan, he needs more things to work with, just as an industrialist needs more plant capacity and a businessman more inventory, which they obtain by going to their bankers or to the RFC.

Who can deny the need of a facility of service in this field for the little farmer, if he is to have opportunity and a chance of survival and perhaps even the incentive and will to survive?

All this is fine, you say, but what

chance has the little fellow on a few acres to compete in the market-place with the large operator, who has the machines and all the other facilities to organize his operations, from buying and planting to harvesting and selling? The big man is on the inside of the distribution system, he has the bulk to attract dependable buyers; the little man may have but a single crate of chickens or basket of eggs.

SAVINGS IN GROUP ACTION

The answer, which the Farm Security Administration has had opportunity of testing within the last year, lies in drawing the little farmers together for group action, for acquiring together machinery for joint use, sires for proper stock, seed for uniform quality—all at prices that are favorable because of the volume purchases and the existence of a responsible agent. Being "purchasing and marketing associations," the groups which buy together and make their plans together, move next into selling together. FSA defends the theory that in group action—cooperatives, if you please—lies the hope of the family-size farm for stability, profit and security in a highly organized society.

From buying and selling together, the little fellows in this program move into

(Continued on page 514)

Inspectors Work Out Formulae to MEET WAR

By WILLIAM L. GAFFNEY, President, International Association of Electrical Inspectors

William L. Gaffney, Portland, Oregon, heads the important electrical inspectors' organization this year. The address in question was given at Portland meeting, September 17; Fresno meeting, September 22; Detroit meeting, October 5; New Haven meeting, October 12; Richmond meeting, October 17.

A YEAR ago your international president opened his address by saying that we were facing a grave possibility of war. How short the time until that came true and the Japs had delivered their sneaky blow at Pearl Harbor! This showed their government to be on a par with Hitler for the acme of treachery and deceit.

To us comes the task of assisting the United Nations in blasting such inhuman forms of warfare and governments from the face of the earth. For this world is a smaller space to live in than it was last year, and, due to science and ingenuity, the doers of the impossible, the Kaiser type of men, distance is rapidly becoming no barrier and the minds who breed this menace to our liberty must be removed from this world.

CHECK "EMERGENCY" DEBASEMENT

When I speak of our task in this war, I am not referring to the buying of bonds, the joining of civilian defense groups or the giving of our sons and daughters to the armed forces of this country, that I take for granted you are doing. What I have in mind is what we can do or strive to do in our own field of electrical wiring. I am not going to tell you of all the changes that have been made in the code, and which are probably but a small beginning. However, I do caution you to use care and not go to the extreme and set up a condition under this emergency that would make a saboteur chuckle.

The code has allowed the weatherproof neutral for inside wiring—government engineers have gone further—they have allowed a bare neutral and a weatherproof lateral for knob and tube work. Maybe I am wrong, but if I were installing such a method I would want to know that God was with me and that He would prevent a fire or fatal accident. Your moral responsibility is great, and it may be that the legal responsibility may rest on some of you.

In connection with your legal responsibility I wish to read an article prepared by Leslie Childs.

"Let us beware
of holding dollar too close to
our eye"

ARE UTILITIES LIABLE FOR DEFECTIVE WIRING ON CUSTOMER'S PREMISES? A NEW JUDICIAL INTERPRETATION

By LESLIE CHILDS

EDITOR'S NOTE: While it is unanimously agreed by those familiar with our industry that users of electricity are personally responsible for wiring systems on their premises, a recent court decree has thrown an altogether different light on the subject. This decision, we feel sure, will interest utility executives everywhere.

Generally speaking, in the absence of a contract to the contrary, an electric company that merely generates and sells electricity is not responsible for the condition of the wiring and appliances within a customer's premises. This is the rule followed by the weight of judicial authority.

But there are exceptions to this rule, and in some states electric companies are held to a duty of seeing that a customer's wiring is in such condition as safely to receive current; and especially may this be true, following notice to the company of defects therein.

Of course, cases of this kind will usually turn upon their particular facts and circumstances, so that hard and fast rules thereon are difficult of statement. But, as an illustration of judicial reasoning on the subject and the possible danger to an electric company of a slip-up here, the following recently-decided case may be reviewed with profit:

STORM BREAKS SERVICE LINE

Here an electrical storm burned a wire in the conduit leading to a customer's house which cut off the flow of current. The customer notified the company of this and the latter sent an employee to investigate. The employee then:

"Disconnected wires by pulling the end of the melted wire from the cable and tying it back so that no current could be transmitted to the house wiring system."

The customer was then told that he would have to get an electrician to make the necessary repairs; that after this, upon notification, the company would be glad to reconnect the service. Under its rules, the company, alone, had the right to reconnect the service after it had been disconnected.

The foregoing occurred on a July 10.

In accordance with his instructions, the customer employed an electrical contractor to make the necessary repairs. The latter sent an employee to do the work and, as taken from the report, the contractor's employee performed as follows:

"Instead of pulling new wires through the conduit, as would have been proper, (the employee) circumvented the conduit with two temporary wires and connected these to the wires of the defendant (electric company), which he should not have done. Not only this. He crossed the wires, which resulted in energizing the metal armor of the BX cable attached to the bottom of the floor joist."

Seven days later, on a July 17, a child 4 years of age, a grandchild of the customer, while presumably playing under the house, contacted the energized metal armor of the BX cable, which resulted in the child being electrocuted.

Word of this tragedy was the first notice the defendant, electric company, received that the service at its customer's house had been reconnected.

Suit for damages against the defendant, electric company, followed which resulted in a judgment for \$1,500. The defendant appealed, and the higher court in affirming the judgment reasoned, in part, as follows:

LANGUAGE OF THE COURT

"A high degree of foresight is required of the defendant because of the character and behavior of electricity which it generates and sells. * * * The defendant's knowledge of its service is supposedly superior to that of its customer's. It is not unreasonable, therefore, in view of the dangerous character

(Continued on page 518)



Great city of Oregon, Portland, center of war production, scene of Northwest Inspectors' meeting

FOR the first time in the history of the American labor movement a trade union sued and collected in a libel action when Westchester Newspapers, Inc., owner of the Mount Vernon Daily Argus, on September 28, handed its check for \$15,000 to Local No. B-3, of the INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS, in an out-of-court settlement of a suit brought against the publishers two years ago. Announcement of the settlement was made by Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., business manager of the union.

FOLLOWS UNIQUE DECISION

The settlement, which was negotiated by Harold Stern, general counsel to Local No. B-3, follows an unprecedented Court of Appeals decision handed down last November in which it was held that a labor union, for the purpose of bringing a libel action, was to be considered as a legal entity and therefore could sue for libel in the state of New York.

In the past it had been the opinion of some courts that labor unions could not institute litigation alleging libel on the theory that since they were unincorporated bodies they were not possessed of reputations which the courts could protect. But in the Court of Appeals decision the law was interpreted to permit a trade union to sue for libel.

The cause of Local No. B-3's action was a syndicated column of Washington comment by James McMullin, published in the Daily Argus in the summer of 1939, in which it was alleged that union officials were "feathering their nests" from initiation fees and dues payments from out-of-town workers seeking employment at the time of the World's Fair.

Specifically, the Argus article recounted the alleged experiences of a young man from North Carolina who was supposed to have received a well-paying electrician's job and who was said to have paid a stiff price privately to an unnamed official of Local No. B-3. The alleged money, the McMullin column stated, "probably never appeared on the union's books. Evidently the rank and file of Local No. B-3 are not aware of the practices indulged in by some of their associates."

LOCAL ACTS SWIFTLY

Upon publication of the column the union instigated a libel action against Westchester Newspapers, Inc., McMullin, and the McClure Newspaper Syndicate, which sold the column to the Argus as a syndicated feature.

After the action was brought, the defendants made a motion in the New York Supreme Court to dismiss the union's action on the ground that libel is a personal action and that under the law a trade union, as an incorporated collection of individuals, could not sue. Justice Isidor Wasservogel, before whom the motion was argued, ruled against the defendants. The case was carried through the Appellate Division and up to the Court of Appeals, where the union's suit was finally sustained.

LABOR *May Not Be* *Libeled With* IMPUNITY

Local Union No. B-3
collects \$15,000 from newspaper publishing syndicated
slander on organization

NEWSPAPER APOLOGIZES

Today's issue of the Mount Vernon Daily Argus (Monday, September 28) contains a statement which reads in part as follows:

"The article in question was published as part of a syndicated feature service to which this newspaper had subscribed for a number of years prior to July 3, 1939. It was received by the newspaper as part of such service in the regular course of its business and was published in good faith, without any malice whatsoever towards the union or its officials and in the full belief that the statements made in it were true and that any opinions expressed in it involved matters of public importance, were fair and were based upon actual fact.

ADMITS CHARGES FALSE

"Naturally, under the circumstances, the Westchester Newspapers, Inc., at the time of the publication had no personal knowledge of the incident involving the young man from North Carolina. It is now only fair to state that since the institution of the foregoing suits by the union and its officials, the newspaper caused an investigation to be made which failed to substantiate the charge involving the young man from North Carolina."

The case against the McClure Newspaper Syndicate and McMullin, who were

not parties to the settlement, is still pending in the courts.

LIBEL

The greater the truth, the greater the libel.

Ascribed to Lord Ellenborough, Lord Chief Justice of England (1750-1818); also to Lord Mansfield (1704-1793)

Why are libels against individuals prosecuted? Because they have a tendency to provoke the party to whom they are sent to a breach of the peace.

Ibid.

I despair of any definition of libel which shall exclude no publications which ought to be suppressed, and include none which ought to be omitted.

John Campbell (Baron Campbell): Argument for the defense in *Regina vs. The Times newspaper*, 1838

A man may utter with impunity that which he cannot publish with impunity. The distinction arises from the greater circulation, and the greater power to injure, of a published libel than of a spoken slander. The editor of a journal, therefore, does not possess the same immunities as an editor that he possesses as a private citizen.

J. Fenimore Cooper: *The American Democrat*, xxvi, 1838

Everything printed or written which reflects on the character of another, and is published without lawful justification or excuse, is a libel, whatever the intention may have been.

Mr. Justice Parke: Judgment in *O'Brien vs. Clement*, 1846



Great White Way erected and maintained by electrical workers, now blacked out but still demanding maintenance.

Through SNAKE INFESTED Waters We Go at Sunset

By SHAPPIE

Another chapter in Shappie's Chronicles of the Work World.

THE DISMAL SWAMP.

*Away to the Dismal Swamp he speeds—
His path was rugged and sore—
Through tangled juniper, beds of reeds,
Through many a fen where the serpent
feeds,
And man never trod before!*

—MOORE.

BEFORE us lay pools av black slimy water, heavy wid the smell av rotten vegetation, an' so over-shadowed wid tall, moss-encrusted trees, that the light penetrated but dimly through.

Across these pools fallen tree trunks—some av thim almost submerged in the stagnant water—offered a slippery footing.

Jules said, "Dis is de place w'at I is in beeg hurree for to cross afore she is get dark, for de water, she is varree deep in some place, an' if you is mak' de upset wit' load on your back, mebbe you is not mak' for to come up again! I t'ink mebbe I is better tak' de beeg pack ober, den come back an' we is all cross ober togedder!"

"I'm the one to carry the big pack," said Father, "I'm used to this kind of trail!"

"The big pack is mine!" I said. "Lead on McDuff!"

ST. PATRICK'S EMISSARY

"Wall, if you is mak' de insis', Meester Casee, mebbe Fader is mak' speech for you to be safe! Dare is lot of beeg water snakes leev dere but dey is not mak' for stay w'en we is come along!"

"Niver mind the snakes!" said I. "Whin they see Saint Patrick comin', wid Father leadin' the way, Bedads! they'll all bate it, for they'll all know if they don't behave thimsilves they'll have to lave the country!"

"All right, Meester Casee!" said Jules, as he shouldered the canoe an' led the way, followed by Father, while I brought up the rear.

Slowly an' cautiously—like tight rope walkers—we teeter-toed along the slimy rounded surface. A glance at the black water on either side av us was not reassuring. Here an' there, ahead av us, protrudin' heads, followed by long thin, sinuous shapes, rippled the water as they swam swiftly away. Jus' in front av Jules a big oval shape, wid a snaky head stickin' out from under its mottled surface, slipped into the water an' disappeared widout a sound.

A memorable day in the long journey through the wilderness

"That was a snapping turtle—a very large one!" said Father, in low tones. So profound was the spell that our weird gloomy surroundings cast over us—as if some great calamity was impendin'—that unconsciously, we only spoke in whispers. What wid the water alive wid snakes, an' big shells, wid snaky heads peerin' out from under thim, as they disappeared, I wuddn't have been much s'prised if the long jagged snout av an alligator, or ither giant reptile, hadn't suddenly popped up an' swum straight at me wid wide open jaws!

DENIZENS OF BOG

The trail through the swamp must have been fully a mile long, an' though we saw many more snakes, turtles an' small animals that Father called muskrats, they all swam away from us. In some places we raced hurriedly along

logs to prevent thim from sinkin' under us, but at last we emerged safely into the pure fresh air with much the same feelin' av relief that prisoners might have if suddenly released from some gloomy underground dungeon into the bright light av day.

The whole western horizon was ablaze wid regal colors av scarlet an' gold, but afore we reached the river the sun had sunk behind a ridge av low-lyin' hills—the glory av the heavens had departed an' twilight was settin' in. The river presented a sombre appearance. Three cranes, their long, thin, extended necks an' legs, makin' thim look like ghostly apparitions av the feathered world, drove swiftly an' silently across the darkenin' sky. From across the river came the weird melancholy cry av a loon. Again that strange feelin' av unreality stole over me, as if the startlin' occurrences av the day were but a dream, an' shortly I wud wake up an' find myself back in Connemara. Jules broke in on the spell that was over me, as he said while launchin' the canoe, "Now, affer you is see dat portage, w'at she is lak, you is onnerstan' w'y I is in beeg hurree to get t'roo it afore de dark, she is set in!"

PORTRAIT OF A PRIEST

"We certainly do, Jules!" said Father. "A slip into that deep black slimy water, especially if one were carrying a heavy pack like Terry, would not be a pleasant experience. In my frequent journeys in the wilderness, I sometimes have to make portages similar to this one but I have no fear. I just repeat this verse

(Continued on page 521)



HEAVY FOREST CROWDED THE WATER'S EDGE

Statement of Policy

We have been confronted with a new problem which we feel must be called to the attention of all officers and members of local unions having jurisdiction over the inside branch of the trade, as well as officers of local unions having jurisdiction over the outside branch of the trade.

It has happened a number of times that agreements for the performance of electrical work have been forwarded to this office where such have been negotiated on behalf of local unions with contracting employers whose headquarters are not located within the territorial jurisdiction of the local union.

The agreements do not always state where the employers' headquarters are and the result is that we find in many of such instances a local union having agreed to furnish an employer with men while at the same time the employer may be operating non-union in some other locality.

This has caused a considerable amount of controversy. Therefore, we find it necessary to advise all local unions and representatives of the international staff that it is the established policy of this office to require that when negotiating an agreement with a contracting employer every effort must be made to find out why the employer has not negotiated an agreement with the local union having territorial jurisdiction over the area in which the employer's place of business is established and also make every effort to cause him to negotiate an agreement with the local union in whose jurisdiction his place of business is located.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Ed Brown".

International President.

October 1, 1942

RESEARCH RECORDS *Picture* Vast War-Time ACTIVITY

NINETEEN hundred and forty-one brought to America the great construction phase of our war preparations. Army camps, airplane factories and munitions plants mushroomed up at incredible speed all over the map. War industries burst their confines again and again. Housing projects for defense workers, air fields and cantonments sprang into existence. Shipways, long idle, hummed again.

America was building. Long before the crashing blow at Pearl Harbor we were building to aid our allies and to protect our shores.

New construction soared in the United States from seven billion dollars to 11 billion during the course of that year.

PHENOMENAL INCREASE

All of this bustling adds up into a single picture of work for the common man. As the lend-lease program and our mighty military machine swung into action war-time undertakings took up the slack in

Entire Brotherhood
was 94 per cent employed in
1941. Trends revealed

employment left as a heritage from former years.

Nowhere is the trend toward renewed employment more clearly indicated than in the work records kept from week to week and from month to month by thousands of our own I. B. E. W. members. When all added up and finally counted together, our members' work records for 1941 showed the highest degree of employment since our organization started in a pioneer movement to keep actual, on-the-job statistics in the drear depression days of 1931. For last year union electrical workers in all branches of our trade, including building trades, public utilities, electrical manufacturing, telephone, radio, maritime and allied industries, averaged 1,951 man-hours, or close

to full-time employment for each member.

This was a gain of 18.6 per cent over our 1,645 man-hours per member average in 1940. It amounted to more than two and one-half times our job opportunities in the low year of 1932.

On the basis of 52 weeks' work of 40 hours each, or 2,080 man-hours per member as representing full-time yearly employment, the I. B. E. W. membership averaged 94 per cent of full employment in 1941 as against 71 per cent a year earlier.

HUGE GAIN IN BUILDING

How much this pickup was due to the war-instigated expansion of building activities may be seen when we point out that among our organization's strictly construction or "inside" locals employment rose 27 per cent, or from 1,496 man-hours' work per member in 1940 to 1,901 in 1941. In terms of eight-hour days this means a gain from 187 days' employment for the individual in 1940 to 238 days in '41.

Probably no other branch of our trade exhibited such striking strides last year. Yet the picture for the I. B. E. W. as a whole showed an over-all rise from 206 to 244 days of annual employment per member during this period. Expressed in weekly equivalents, this was the difference between 41 full 40-hour weeks' work in 1940 and nearly 49 weeks' work in 1941.

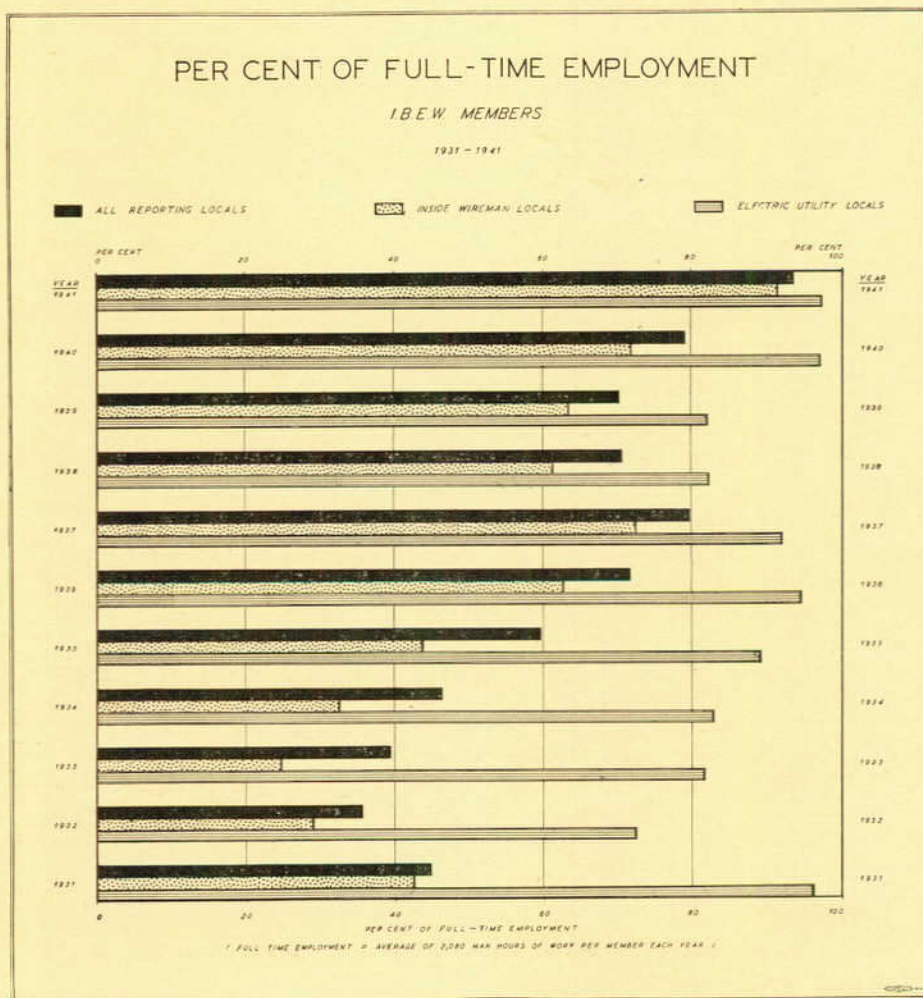
In contrast with the 27 per cent employment gain of our members in the building trades, our members engaged in the electric power and light industry reported a scarcely significant increase of only six hours per man in 1941 over their 2,024 man-hour average for the previous 12-month period. But 1941 employment in the electric utility field was, nevertheless, 19 per cent greater than in 1939 and was close to our 2,080 man-hour full-time capacity.

The history of I. B. E. W. employment since 1931 reflects the experience of average American workers. Through the shifting scenes from near idleness to near full capacity employment with maybe occasional periods of overtime, and facing now toward utmost productive endeavor, I. B. E. W. records faithfully mirror the story.

TABLE I

Average Number of Man-Hours Worked
Per Member

	All Reporting Locals	Inside Locals	Electric Utility Locals
1931	931.3	887.4	2,002.5
1932	738.2	603.5	1,504.7
1933	822.1	515.4	1,700.9
1934	967.7	680.2	1,723.7
1935	1,240.8	907.7	1,855.9
1936	1,493.0	1,299.3	1,973.1
1937	1,658.3	1,505.6	1,914.0
1938	1,466.7	1,272.6	1,709.3
1939	1,458.5	1,318.2	1,708.7
1940	1,645.4	1,496.4	2,024.3
1941	1,951.2	1,901.0	2,030.7



EMPLOYMENT OF I.B.E.W. MEMBERS

AVERAGE MAN-HOURS OF WORK PER MEMBER

1931 - 1941

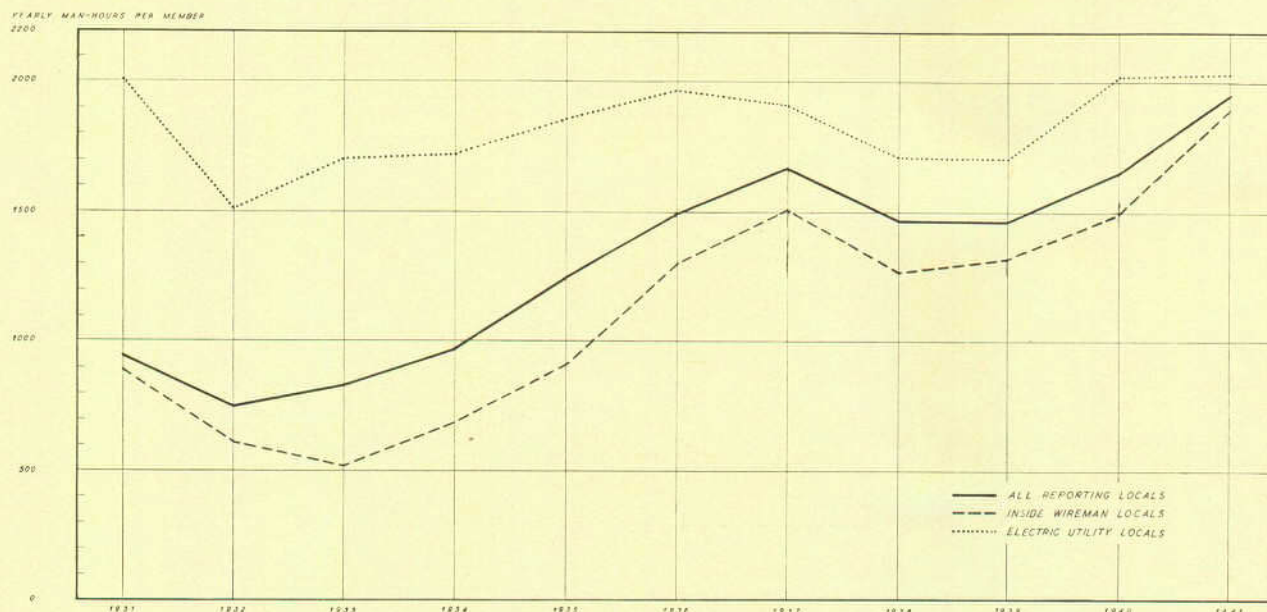


TABLE II

Average Number of Days' Work Per Member.

	1941	1940	Increase
All reporting locals	244	206	19 per cent
Inside locals	238	187	27 per cent
Electrical utility locals	254	253	*

*Less than one-half of one per cent.

Translating the data of Table I on man-hours per member into terms of full-time employment we note that construction electricians, as represented by our "inside wiremen" locals, experienced 72 per cent of full time work in 1940 and 91 per cent in 1941. This is a far cry from their depression low of only 25 per cent of full employment in 1933.

MOST STEADY EMPLOYMENT

Our members in the electric utility industry as represented in locals classified as "linemen," "electric light and power," "outside," "powerhouse" and "utility" units, averaged 97.3 per cent of full employment in 1940 and 97.6 per cent in 1941. More steadily employed than building tradesmen, by the nature of their industry, their lowest year, 1932, saw them 72 per cent employed.

TABLE III

Average Percentage of Full Employment
I. B. E. W. Members

	All Reporting Locals	Inside Locals	Electric Utility Locals
1931	44.8	42.7	96.3
1932	35.5	29.0	72.3
1933	39.5	24.8	81.8
1934	46.5	32.7	82.9
1935	59.7	43.6	89.2
1936	71.8	62.5	94.9
1937	79.7	72.4	92.0
1938	70.5	61.2	82.2
1939	70.1	63.4	82.1
1940	79.1	71.9	97.3
1941	93.8	91.4	97.6

The year 1941 was a memorable one for our workers from another standpoint—namely, from the constant shifting of workers from place to place. I. B. E. W. members probably saw more traveling, and on shorter notice, last year than at any time since the previous world war.

THE NEW BOOMERS

Here a hurry-up call would go out from one business manager to other locals for electricians to man a gigantic construction job, or to supply vital electrical maintenance work in war industries, or perform essential defense work at distant points; and over there electricians would be dispatched by ones or by scores, as needed, in answer to the calls. Many of our members spent a major portion of the year on the march, being routed from one job to another in a different locality as rapidly as work was completed. The I. B. E. W. stood on the job ready to shunt skilled men to whatever spot requested.

These transitory movements of I. B. E. W. members were indicated in local annual employment reports to the RESEARCH DEPARTMENT in numerous ways. A local in a vital defense area, for instance, would report its actual membership for each month in the proper spaces at the top of the yearly report blank. But at the same time, when it came to recording total man-hours of employment and the number of persons who performed that work for the month, it would report a number of workers on the job and a degree of employment far beyond reason for its own membership over a period of several months or for the entire year.

A local in a non-defense area, on the other hand, might report employment

records for only 40 out of 50 active members, but signal that its other members were employed at the trade elsewhere by writing the word "none" in the spaces on the blank for recording the number of unemployed each month.

EXTRA INFORMATION
APPRECIATED

Other locals frequently indicated in explanatory footnotes that the report did not include the work of a given number of members for such and such periods since they had been out working in other localities and had turned their time cards in to the locals having jurisdiction there. The RESEARCH DEPARTMENT would take such facts into appropriate consideration in compiling our I. B. E. W. averages.

The INTERNATIONAL OFFICE greatly appreciates such cues as these as to the movement of our members throughout the year, especially in a time of great emergency such as this. We always welcome any extra information from our locals to assist us in interpreting their annual work reports.

October saw the peak of employment for electrical workers last year. In that month our members as a whole averaged 175.5 hours of work apiece, or nearly 22 full, eight-hour working days. December ran a close second with 172.4 man-hours per member. The shortest month, February, offered us but 154.8 hours or 19 working days, suggesting a widespread observation of the five-day week and one national holiday.

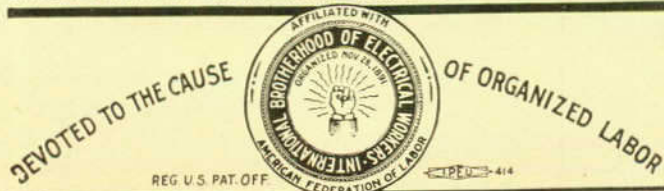
OVERTIME REPORTS

Many of our members, particularly those in vital defense areas, put in considerable periods of overtime last year.

(Continued on page 518)

JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS



Volume XLI

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No. 10

What Is Sacrifice? A good deal has been said about sacrifice in wartime. No one doubts that the young man who interrupts his normal activities and goes to the firing line, at risk of his life, is making sacrifice for his country. No one doubts that the mother who sends her son to fight is making sacrifice. But what about the millions who stay at home and are protected by the sacrifices of the others? Buying War Bonds is not a sacrifice, but an investment. The increased irritations and inconveniences, the lack of tires, the rationing of sugar, meats and other essentials are indeed irritations and inconveniences, but they can hardly be classed as sacrifices. Nor can the many other readjustments necessary to adaptation to wartime needs. In fact, it might well be argued that there are adjustments productive of national good, inasmuch as they teach an individualistic people something of the value and exhilaration of cooperation.

The economic machine is being pushed at a terrific rate. National income has leaped from 70 to 115 billion dollars a year. Proof of the validity of national planning, and public works on a large scale, is being made. It is likely that Americans will learn a new way to handle national economy which will be productive of good to the whole people.

New products are being discovered and invented. A great new science of synthetic materials moves rapidly forward. In fact, a new world of industry is being made in wartime. We make progress.

True, there is more uncertainty in the world. It is true there is anxiety and tears. But there is also a great opportunity, a magnificent opportunity to capitalize the crisis for greater progress.

Labor, we believe, understands this opportunity for progress, because working people are used to irritations, inconveniences and new adaptations. The picture is not all dark. We can be standing on the rim of a great new era.

Pressures, Right and Wrong For those Americans devoted to democracy with their intellects, as well as with their hearts, the recent spectacle of apparent irresponsibility of the House of Representatives toward the control of inflation has

been exceedingly painful. Yet the fault is not entirely that of the Congress. And it is important that this truth be realized, lest our faith is weakened in a basic instrument of democracy. Nor is it sufficient to let the matter drop with the mere observation that the representatives of the American people were subject to a pressure group. For the members of the pressure group, too, were American. Are we, then, to conclude that the American farmers are more selfish and less patriotic than other Americans? That is what our fascist enemies would like us to do. Such a conclusion would be detrimental to national unity as well as being false.

American farmers are not lacking in patriotism. They and their sons and brothers—as well as union members and their sons and brothers—form a substantial part of the nation's armed forces. We believe that the American Farm Bureau Federation does not truly represent the American farmer. We believe, furthermore, that to the extent that some bona fide farmers do support the "Farm Bureau line," they have been misled, deliberately or otherwise. In being misled they have suffered in common with many other Americans who hold the mistaken opinion that the increasing cost of living is directly a result of increases in industrial wages. Among the facts they do not know is that the cost of living increased long before wages increased; and that accelerated industrial production results in a decrease in the unit cost of labor.

It is the obligation of responsible citizens of a democracy to supplement their good intentions with sound thinking. It is a part of the special obligation of organized labor in a democracy to inform the American people of such facts as those mentioned here. When these obligations have been fulfilled we shall have a right to expect more intelligent conduct from our representatives in Congress.

Electrical Industry Paramount A threat of a power shortage calls attention anew to the basic importance of the electrical industry. The expected need is: 1942, 249 billion kilowatt hours; 1943, 285 billion kilowatt hours; 1944, 305 billion; 1945, 326 billion.

This is a gigantic task, and it probably will entail (1) building new generating stations; (2) a certain kind of rationing, that is, elimination of less essential consumption, and the staggering of use away from peak loads. It involves conservation of manpower in the electrical industry, and the wise induction of older men back into and apprentices directly into the industry.

If electric power fails, production lags, and falls short of goals. The crisis presents a great opportunity for the industry. It is unfortunate that the industry is

divided, backward, when it comes to industrial planning, old-fashioned when it comes to cooperation, often directed by furtive councils, and inadequate.

What Price Standard of Living?

Americans know they have a high standard of living. For rank and file it is still the highest in the world. To most Americans, the American way of life means just that: the right to earn a good living and to advance, without bar of caste or class, to a higher economic level. This, of course, means more than economics or materialism. It means a chance for self-development for man, woman and child; leisure, education and recreation.

What is it, then, that makes citizens of other nations willing to die on battlefronts for their country? One may answer—loot, plunder, glory, self-exultation. Perhaps it is a search, by robbery, for a higher standard of living.

The issue, of course, is plain. Will Americans give their all as willingly as citizen-soldiers who have much less? The nazis say "No." Americans have proved already that they will.

Above the Physical Harold Butler, new British minister of information to the United States, has already done distinguished service in the international field. As director of the International Labor Organization, he is well known to hundreds of American labor leaders and regarded highly. Already he has manifested, in the few months he has been in the United States, a profound knowledge of American psychology, and has done much to undercut enemy propaganda designed to divide America from the British Commonwealth. Butler's methods are not conventional. He does not try to sneak the British point of view into public print. He understands Americans. He knows they like directness and frankness. He knows they like fair play and appreciate moral values. Butler has said: "This global struggle is, in the last analysis, a struggle between the moral and physical. The moral should triumph. If we cannot make it triumph; if we cannot make the necessary sacrifices to make the moral triumph; if we will not fight to make it triumph, we deserve to go down to defeat."

An Industrialist Speaks

William S. Newell, president of the Bath Iron Works, Bath, Maine, has issued a remarkable statement to his employees on the union shop. Mr. Newell says: "I have watched and studied this question, its principles and its operation during the past few years, and I am now fully of the opinion that properly operated by both employees and management it can be the finest thing for so-called 'labor' and 'capital' who

combined have the work to perform. No single group ever does it. Successful work is the product of perfect cooperation and such, in my opinion, can never reach the degree of attainment that a strong, 100 per cent organization of employees, called a union, brotherhood or what you will, as representative of the employed group, their so-called bargaining agency, makes possible. In the past men have been forced to bind themselves together on account of selfish, exploiting tactics of some employers (not all) and they were also forced by the arbitrary, unyielding and ruthless attitude of such employers to use high-handed methods themselves to enforce in some cases their justifiable requests, and in some cases their unjustifiable demands, largely in retaliation, and to get even with such employers. I can bring many such instances to mind, thus trade unions have, in the eyes of the public, been looked upon as being bad actors, also.

"I believe that all these clashes between the employer and the employed can be eliminated by the union shop, properly run, and that it is in the best interests of everyone connected with an enterprise—stockholders, management, employees, and the general public—that such be the procedure."

Union

Accomplishments

Everywhere throughout the United States local unions of the INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS are making brilliant records in production. Local Union 558, Sheffield, Ala., has received a letter of commendation from the Reynolds Metals Company. This letter says:

"On February 3 work was started on the large electrical installation of ignitron rectifiers and heavy D. C. bus work at Listerhill, Ala., in connection with an expansion of existing aluminum-producing units. On Saturday, July 18, power was turned on the last of the three large electrolytic cell rooms and an annual productive capacity of 6,000 war planes was added to the national war program.

"This remarkable installation record, which includes over 60,000 KW of rectifiers, transformers, switchgear, and extensive cable runs as well as approximately 2,500,000 pounds of heavy ten-inch by one-half-inch copper bus work, was made by members of Local 558 working under the capable supervision of Mr. Leo King of the King Electrical Company. The established time of five and a half months for all three aluminum-producing units represents a saving of two full months from the estimated schedule of seven and a half months. This extra two months of aluminum production is equivalent to a direct contribution of 900 war planes by the electrical workers of Local 558 to the war effort! The best known record made by the Germans prior to the war in starting a comparable aluminum reduction unit is 11 months.

"An exceptional record was also made on the installation of heavy copper bus work."



Woman's Work

—PEU— 414



SKIPPING THROUGH THE SCARCITIES KEEPS CONSUMER ON TOES

By A WORKER'S WIFE

Scarcities! In rich, abundant America! Yes, we were warned months ago we would have them. At first it was only sugar. Then, for us in the East, gasoline. And now it seems they are poking their ugly heads out everywhere we look.

"No bacon today, lady! No beefsteak. We don't have any more canned salmon. Tuna fish? Ha, Ha! No raisins till the new pack comes in. Coffee? We're sold out of your brand. What you see there is all that's left. There won't be any more canned dog food."

Tires for the car? Oh, my! Where have you been? Radios? A new electric fan? Silk hose? Well, this list could be continued for some time, but why bother? We all know we are producing for war, and that we have an army to feed, and that many materials formerly imported, such as tin and rubber, are cut off. So why moan?

The pioneer got along with far less than you will ever have to do. He was thrifty, handy and tough. He gloried in overcoming difficulties. This should be the spirit of the war-time housewife. In this spirit we are passing on some new household hints, gleaned from many sources.

Fuel saving: Oil rationing seems a certainty on the Eastern seaboard. No matter where you live, you should be economical with fuel this winter. Here are tips on how to get more heat from each unit of fuel burned: Have your heating equipment, chimneys, etc., put in first class condition. Insulate the top floor ceiling and outside walls if you can afford it. Close all unused vents and fireplaces. Shut off unused rooms and don't heat them. Turn the thermostat down and pile the blankets on at night.

Meat substitutes: In considering meat substitutes you must try to find something which will be a true substitute for meat in the diet. Meat is valuable for its readily-assimilable proteins, its B vitamins and its satisfying quality which gives a feeling of energy and well-being.

For the same efficient protein that is contained in meats, substitute eggs, milk, cheese, poultry, fish and shell-fish. Protein also is contained in such vegetables as peas, beans, and particularly soybeans; nuts, peanuts and grains, particularly whole grains. Use these in abundance and variety because it takes more of them to equal the more concentrated protein of meat.

The vitamins—don't neglect whole grain or enriched products, green vegetables, potatoes, fruits for *niacin*. If you use plenty of these and also the protein

substitutes listed above you will also be receiving appreciable amounts of *thiamine* and *riboflavin*, two other vitamins in the B complex.

Think what Dan'l Boone would have done if he hadn't killed that b'ar, and use your culinary talent to the utmost.

Sugar rationing: If you find sugar rationing cramps your style, write to the Consumer Division, Office of Price Administration, Washington, D. C., for a free copy of "Recipes to Match Your Sugar Ration." This handy little booklet will show you how to make a great variety of desserts, including fruit cobbler, puddings, ice cream, mousse, custards, cakes, cookies and pies without using any sugar, and you will generally find the flavor much better with the honey, sorghum, cane, corn or maple syrup you substitute.

Salvage: A good item for salvage is old keys. Old keys, particularly the flat variety, contain approximately 80 per cent of nickel silver, badly needed for war production. In the building where you work, or in a prominent location in your community, place a box for old keys with the slogan, "KEYS TO VICTORY," with a catchy couplet such as, "In this box drop your old keys, and batter Hitler to his knees." You will garner in a good harvest.

Don't throw away those cherished mementoes, the old silk stockings. Get them together because there will probably be a special campaign to turn them in so that the Navy can have them for powder bags. Rayon and nylon will not stand up for this purpose. It's poetic justice to bat the Jap with our old silk when he is firing our old scrap metal at us.

Pet food: If you don't have enough table scraps to feed Towser or Kitty, buy some fresh hog liver or hog kidneys at the butcher's. Boil for 15 or 20 minutes. Put the meat through your food chopper and mix it, together with the broth in the kettle, with dry bread scraps, left-over vegetables, cereal, or dry dog food to take up the juice. Milk may be included. This will make a very healthful ration for your pet. It will keep for several days in the refrigerator. Quite economical, too.

Meat utilization: To get the most for your expenditure in meat and poultry, send for two new bulletins issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. One is "Meat for Thrifty Meals"—farmers' bulletin No. 1908. One recipe from this bulletin is given on the opposite page. You may obtain this by writing to the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., and enclosing 10 cents. The other, "Poultry Cooking," is farmers' bul-

letin No. 1888 of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and may also be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents for 10 cents. Both of these publications are splendidly prepared and illustrated.

You will find out not only how to choose various cuts of meat to advantage, but also how to prepare them in a great variety of ways; how to use left-overs; and—this is very important—how to cook so that your meat will be tender and well done with the minimum of shrinkage.

How to buy cheese: For best advantage, buy cheese in bulk. Best buy: American cheddar, sliced and sold by the pound. This may be selected in various degrees of mild or sharp flavor. Fancy packages, glass jars, etc. add to the cost. Cream cheese cut from the loaf is cheaper than in the package. In buying pot cheese, (or cottage cheese) it is more economical to buy the dry curds and add your own cream.

New products: The Co-op grocery stores do a fine job of pioneering new products. Their interest is closely geared to that of the consumer, and in these trying times it will pay you to get acquainted with the Co-op. Among the products which I find at the Co-op and NOWHERE ELSE are: Dry skim milk, which may be mixed and used the same as fresh milk. When a small amount of butter is added it is equal to whole milk in nutritive values, and the cost is less than half.

Trisodium phosphate (TSP) sold in packages under its own name, a water-softener, paint-cleaner, brush cleaner par excellence, which will save your soap flakes and your elbow-grease.

Wheat germ: a splendid source of vitamins, particularly B₁ and E, the latter found only in the germ portion of grains. While you may buy this at health-food stores you'll find the best price at the Co-op.

Tenderized soybeans. Quick-cooking, and do not require soaking. An easy way to get acquainted with this good source of protein.

Investments: The silk-shirt spending spree that war workers were supposed to have put on in the last world war is not the rule this time, if it ever actually was. The worker who scrimped and starved and ran into debt during the depression is putting his spare cash into bonds. Statistics show that working people are increasing their savings, rather than their expenditure. If there's a crash to come, it won't catch us napping. And bonds make bombs, you know. It's the best possible investment, buying a share in a future free America.

Women's Auxiliary

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY, L. U. NO.
B-304, HUTCHINSON, KANS.

Editor:

I am enclosing an article written by one of the members of our auxiliary which we would like to have published in the JOURNAL. We read the JOURNAL and enjoy the women's corner very much.

The auxiliary to Local 304-B

Are active and willing like women should be,
We accomplish the business that we undertake,

And all of it's for the union's sake.

Cecile Hamer as a leader is swell,

Our "vice," Edna Chidester, could do as well,

And Dorothy Pace is the one who can write,

All except this time, and it's not for spite.

Dot keeps our books and our money, too,

While Vera Haskard has all she can do,

She takes our notes to press and all that,

And to all these girls we take off our hat.

We meet twice a month at the homes or the hall,

Attendance will pick up, now that it's fall,

Vacations are over and we'll get down to work,

Duties in buying union products, we never shirk.

Our meetings are business, and then the fun,

We all enjoy them—all twenty-one;

We hope to have more by the end of the year,

And that will be true, so never fear.

Our meetings start with a prayer of devotion,

A new one conducts it each time, from notation,

Our flag is saluted and our pledge is repeated,

We feel this an honor when it is completed,

An honor bestowed upon those of our land—

That's why we feel we should lend a hand,

To those less fortunate, but are always giving,

For all of our members work hard for a living.

We answer roll call with a current event,

If you "no answer," it costs you a cent,

It raises each time till the price is a dime,

You'll answer "roll call" before it's that time.

The money like that is our flower fund,

We remember the sick but deaths we've had

none,

A few of our members have gone to defense,

But their names stay on, so they pay in

advance.

Two members attend the Label League in

turn,

To bring back new products which they have

learned

That are union made or considered fair,

With their notes and ours we always compare.

We have big parties, twice a year,

With all the kiddies and how they cheer!

A Hallowe'en party—we seldom get thinner,

Prizes for contests that go to the winner.

A Thanksgiving feed that's really a dilly,

We eat like pigs and act just as silly,

Mystery Pal presents, three times we sneak

in,

It makes you so happy to see them all grin.

This nonsense was written as we planned to

before,

Now to cope with San Diego, we hope they're

not sore.

We read all of theirs and relished their fun,

Was so much like us—to the very last one.

May other auxiliaries please follow our

tracks,

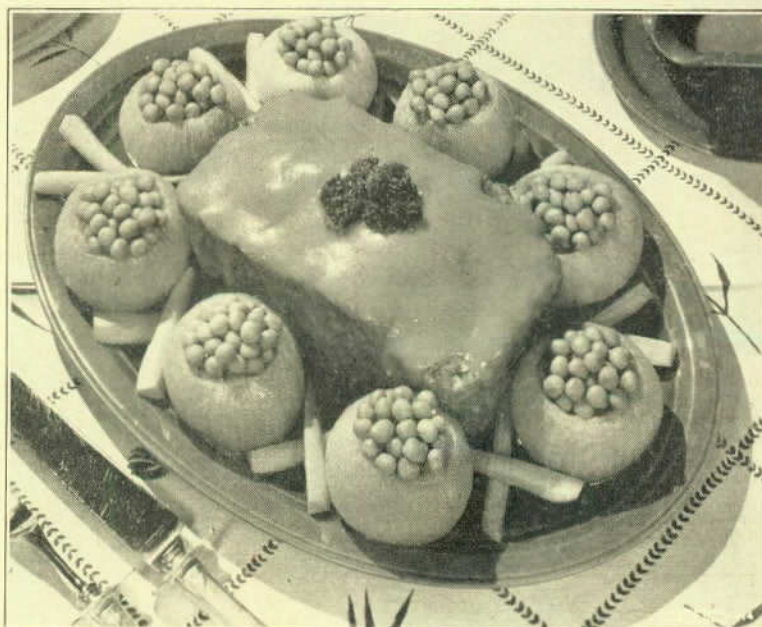
Tell us of their meetings and all the facts,

We are anxious to read from the other states.

From their write-ups in the JOURNAL, we see

how "ours" rates.

DOROTHY PACE,
Secretary-Treasurer.



Courtesy National Association Service.

GLAMORIZE THE VEGETABLES

By SALLY LUNN

One way to economize on meat is to serve with it a variety of attractive vegetables. Also you'll find that the meat loaf recipe given will give you lots of good eating for a small expenditure. Big baked potatoes, put in the oven along with the meat loaf, will make this a very satisfying dinner for a crisp fall day.

Onion Cups with Peas

Blanch large sweet Spanish onions in boiling water, dip in cold water, then slip off the outer layer of skin. Parboil in salted water until almost tender. Remove the centers of the onions and fill space with canned peas, top with a bit of butter, place in baking dish and bake at 350° until onions are tender. The onion centers you have removed may be stored in the refrigerator for "next day" use.

Colorful strips of buttered carrot are used to garnish the platter between the onion cups.

Meat Loaf

(A recipe from the new "Meat for Thrifty Meals" farmers' bulletin No. 1908 of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.)

- 2 lbs. ground raw lean meat
- ¼ lb. suet or mild salt pork
- 2 or 3 stalks celery, chopped
- Sprig of parsley, cut fine
- 1 small onion, chopped
- 4 tablespoons flour
- 1½ cups milk
- 1 cup soft bread crumbs
- 1 teaspoon salt
- Dash of pepper

For a meat loaf select one kind of meat or a mixture of two or more kinds. Cut the suet or salt pork into small pieces, and fry until crisp. Cook the celery, parsley and onion in the fat for a few minutes. Stir in the flour and gradually add the milk, stirring constantly and cooking until thickened. Combine all the ingredients and mix well with your hands. The mixture will be sticky.

The two ways to bake a meat loaf are: (1) Mold the loaf on a piece of tough paper with the hands. Place the meat and paper on a rack in an uncovered shallow roasting pan, and bake in a moderate oven (350° F.). Do not add water. (2) Pack the mixture into a greased pan and bake like a loaf of bread in a moderately hot oven (375°-400° F.). Either way, bake a meat loaf well done to the center, particularly if there is any pork in the loaf. Allow about 1½ hours for a loaf made of the above ingredients. Serve meat loaf hot or cold.

Tomato Gravy

Pour the drippings from the roasting pan out into a bowl. Skim off the fat that rises to the top and return to the pan. Blend thoroughly an equal quantity of flour with the fat. For each 1½ to 2 tablespoons each of flour and fat, you may use 1 cup of liquid. Set the pan over low heat and add the liquid gradually with constant stirring. The liquid should be cool or lukewarm when added. For tomato gravy, use tomato juice, or part tomato juice with the meat juice you have poured off from the meat loaf.



Correspondence

— IFEU — 414



L. U. NO. B-1, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Editor:

St. Louis is very proud of their Cardinals, for they have worked hard to get that pennant. Several people I met from the East last week thought the ball team out here wore Indian suits to play ball. Have just checked the team and find that they were UNION suits.

This is the morning of the first game, and after a visit to the Cardinal park and its surroundings, find that the same fellow is first in line, having been there for one week. Three days ago the line had 85 and this morning there were 7,843½, the half being a kid about five years old dressed in a Cardinal uniform. There was a steady flow of fans from automobiles, busses, street cars, and walking. The sight looked like one of our defense plants before starting work. With a 58-degree temperature and the promise of good-baseball warmth we are confident the St. Louis team will win the first game, and if this is true the pennant should wave over the town of Local No. B-1.

We have the youngest World Series team that has ever started for the series. They need the confidence of the first game. We hope for the best and, regardless, the better team will win.

M. A. "MORRY" NEWMAN,
The Lover of "Light" Work,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-3, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Editor:

Please publish the following contribution from Brother Frederick Eich, an officer of our educational committee.

On June 19, 1939, a scurrilous item was published in a newspaper known as The Daily Argus, of Mt. Vernon, N. Y., in which reference was made to Local Union No. B-3's alleged activities at the World's Fair held in New York City at that time. The published item specifically recounted an alleged experience of a youngster from North Carolina, just out of college with only amateur experience, joining the electrical workers' union for a "stiff price," as a result of which he received a very profitable electrician's job during the World's Fair. Also appearing in the item was that the union officials are feathering their nests from initiation fees and dues payments.

After the said item appeared, various members of Local 3 wrote to The Daily Argus, objecting to these statements in the item, claiming that they were untrue. The Daily Argus, upon receipt of these letters, transmitted them to the McClure Newspaper Syndicate, Inc., from which it had purchased the item as a syndicate feature.

On July 3, 1939, The Daily Argus published an item referring to the same subject matter, in the by-line column of James McMullin, wherein he insisted the accusations made in his previous item were true, in answer to the written challenges of the members of Local 3. His item further stated the "stiff price" was paid privately to an officer of Local 3 and probably never appeared in the union's books—that evidently the rank and file members of Local 3 are not aware

of the activities indulged in by some of their associates.

In the meantime, Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., business manager of Local 3, wrote to both The Daily Argus and the McClure Newspaper Syndicate, Inc., objecting to the items, and insisted that the items be retracted. Because he challenged the veracity of the statements made in the items, as there was no evidence to support these malicious, unreliable, and untrue accusations, they refused to retract the statements.

The charge of feathering their own nests by initiation fees and dues is a contemptible lie. During the World's Fair, Local 3 endeavored to avoid overtime, and not having sufficient time to hold examinations, initiations, etc., also because of the fact that the World's Fair was of a national and international importance, this local union invited skilled electricians from other cities and states, and no charge for fees or dues of any kind were made of these men.

In addition thereto, Business Manager Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., wrote to District Attorney Thomas E. Dewey, of New York County, inviting him to investigate the matter. The reply from the district attorney's office was to the effect that he had no jurisdiction in the matter, as it came under the district attorney's office of Westchester County. As a result of the refusal of The Daily Argus and the McClure Newspaper Syndicate, Inc., to retract the malicious items published on June 19 and July 3, 1939, Local Union No. 3 and its 16 officers and business representatives commenced an action of libel for damages of said libel against all parties involved and responsible for the publishing of the aforementioned items.

After the suit action was started, the defendants, through their attorneys, appeared in the Supreme Court of New York County, and requested by motion to dismiss the union's action on the grounds that a labor union has no legal entity, and therefore cannot bring an action for libel, and as the item did not specifically mention any official of the local union, the Supreme Court judge denied the motion to dismiss the union's action made by the defendant's lawyers.

The many outstanding attorneys representing both newspaper companies and their managing staff involved in the case, pursued and utilized every legal avenue in the state of New York to appeal the decision rendered by the Supreme Court judge. The case was carried to the Appellate Division and the Court of Appeals, but the Court of Appeals interpreted the law permitting a trade union to sue for libel, thus the decision sustained the union's suit for libel.

The interpretation and opinion rendered by the judges in the Court of Appeals in New York State, is a vivid acknowledgment of democracy enjoyed by all peoples of the United States and one which all the laboring people in this country do sincerely appreciate, and we hope for a quick and decisive victory for the United Nations over the Axis powers, so that the laboring people of the suppressed countries will soon participate in and enjoy democratic government for the people and by the people.

After Harold Stern, attorney representing Local Union No. 3, was successful in estab-

lishing in the courts the action to sue, the attorney for The Daily Argus Newspaper Company, of Mt. Vernon, stated that his client wished to settle the case on the grounds that they purchased the item from the McClure Newspaper Syndicate, Inc., and relied on them for truthfulness, but, however, The Daily Argus was convinced by investigation for the purpose of preparing the case for court that the facts in the item were not true and that they would publish a retraction in their paper if the union and its officers would discontinue the action against The Daily Argus, known as the Westchester Newspapers, Inc., and its manager involved.

In the month of September, 1942, the local union, its officers, and its business representatives agreed not to further sue the Westchester Newspapers, Inc., and its management, in consideration of said agreement, together with a reasonable compensation to the local union for the damages which Local Union No. 3 sustained as a result of the libel, in the amount of \$15,000.

On September 22, 1942, The Daily Argus published a retraction of the previous statement, wherein it stated that—"it is now only fair to state since the institution of the foregoing suit by the union and its officials the newspaper caused an investigation to be made which failed to substantiate the charge involving the young man from North Carolina."

However, the McClure Newspaper Syndicate, Inc., and its writer, James McMullin, were not parties to the settlement; this case, however, is still pending in the court.

The Daily Argus paid the check in the amount of \$15,000 to Local Union No. 3 through our attorney, Harold Stern. This is the first time in the history of the American labor movement that a trade union sued and collected in a libel action.

JERE SULLIVAN,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 7, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Editor:

The good old summer time has finally left us, and now all we hear is about a long, cold winter ahead. It is always something to keep you worrying.

Material for the different jobs is getting harder and harder to get. The housing situation is at a standstill, the biggest part of the big defense projects getting finished up and quite a few of the out-of-town boys packing up and going home to rest up after the siege of overtime they have been making around Springfield. They are hoping to find some work nearer home for the winter, for the gas rationing is getting smaller and it sure will be tough this winter for the boys who have to travel far from home.

For our only defense housing project around Springfield, which has been held up between labor troubles and lack of material, started as a six-day-a-week job, and they are lucky if they will be getting five; and just a skeleton crew working on the job and I understand a large defense housing project in Holyoke has been held up for lack of material. Danny Brounton, one of our members who was running that job, is now on a big

job somewhere in Maine, so I hope he will be able to finish that one.

I sure was surprised to hear from the different members how they have responded to the call to buy War Bonds. Most every member is doing his part every week and I was surprised to have one member tell me he had \$2,000 worth of War Bonds. It sure feels good to hear that the feeling of our entire membership is behind the government 100 per cent in doing their duty and putting the money back where it came from. The more the membership puts into War Bonds the quicker we will find that our country will still stay on democratic principles and still be the most wonderful country in the world to live in. We want to make sure that our children that we leave behind will still live in God's country.

E. MULLARKEY,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 26, WASHINGTON, D. C. Navy Yard Branch

Editor:

Our regular meeting was held Thursday evening, September 3. The returns of our open meeting of last month were very gratifying, as we now have 25 new applications for membership. Brother Carswell was given a rising vote of thanks for his excellent work in arranging the open meeting. Ralph A. Bowman, a new candidate, was obligated. Good luck, Brother Bowman.

A motion was made that we purchase some more War Bonds. It was voted on and agreed that we purchase \$500 worth. I would like to say, for the benefit of those Brothers who are unable to attend our meetings, that we are still trying to make the Navy Yard 100 per cent union. Your shop steward has plenty of application blanks.

CARL M. TAYLOR,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-28, BALTIMORE, MD.

Editor:

We don't know whether we can call it progress but we can blame it on the war. On this job some of the boys, including the scribe, are becoming cleat experts or cleat electricians. Remember those porcelain pieces of days gone by? Did we ever hear the name "knob and slob artists" applied?

Speaking of the war, Local No. 28 is doing its share, not only in the matter of bond purchases but by active participation by its membership, as proved by the list here shown.

In the Army we have: Norman Abrams, Charles O. Darney, Jr., Henry W. Feindt, Norman S. Gaphardt, William C. Gluth, George Johns, Gordon King, Bob King, William J. Schmidt, William A. Zimmerman. In the Navy we have: George Armiger, Charles S. Coufol, Richard Franz, William F. German, Jr., Warren R. Hastings, James A. Jefferson, H. E. Spurrier, Jr., Harry R. Strawbridge, Erwin C. Scholtz. Marines: Francis X. Robinson. Air Force: Francis S. Buttner, Albert L. Eveson. Army Air Force: Bernard B. Unsoeld. Another Marine we nearly missed: G. Geisendaffer. From this lengthy list one can readily see that Local No. 28 is certainly doing its share in the war effort.

Incidentally, this list is not complete for a number of the boys are called at this writing and we are not in possession of full information as to their disposition. We are confident that the boys will give a good account of themselves, and Local No. 28 as well as the parents and relatives of these service electricians, will be proud and honored by these boys in their great and glorious efforts in behalf of us and our grand country, the good old U. S. A.

READ

Union shipyard workers win Navy "E," by L. U. No. 734.

Commando cable-splicers of L. U. No. 396 attack in Narragansett Bay area.

L. U. No. 1316 makes its bow.

Union electrical manufacturer has part in winning another Navy "E" by L. U. No. 177.

Brother in Hawaii sees war start, by L. U. No. 413.

Labor relations in TVA, a glowing report by L. U. No. B-846.

TVA operators take serious view, by L. U. No. 765.

Organizing Western Union, by L. U. No. B-202.

Canada reports, by L. U.'s Nos. 1037, 339, and 353.

Organized labor's new responsibility, by L. U. No. 313.

A few tips on running the war, by L. U. No. 377.

Electromaster wins "E," by L. U. No. B-1079.

Westinghouse local wins "E," by L. U. No. B-1035.

—And other news of labor's part in winning the war.

Joe Spence, of beer truck fame, and a humorist of the old school, is back in our midst and in circulation. Joe rolled out many a barrel, and we don't refer to that polka. Vic Valiant came out of retirement and is in circulation for an undetermined period.

The boys, at the last meeting, clamored once more for a banquet and at present all signs point in the direction of success although we can't say this officially as yet.

The truck drivers of this town all volunteered their aid in the collection of scrap for the war effort. The response on the part of the people proved so great that several days were necessary to complete the task of collecting these materials. Army trucks and volunteer soldiers collected on another day and on a third collection period, shipyard workers, utilizing the various companies' trucks, completed the task. Everything was purely voluntary and without charge of any kind.

A number of the boys complain of the fact that they receive no copies of the JOURNAL, and here is a list of the names: John Parks, 1112 N. Monroe St.; Harry White, of Local No. 722, who is in our midst and lives at 2719 N. Calvert St.

We have in our midst Brother Clinton Bearor of Local No. 719, Manchester, N. H. Clint performs in our jurisdiction and complains of his good treatment. That boy can really entertain you with his adventures in various fields, such as the solovox (in music) and can also sing.

Brother Ed Miller was determined to get his name published in the book. That boy resorted to a varied list of performances in cahoots with Al Gary, and finally they succeeded. Ed is an ex-Navy man and doesn't care who knows it. Al is somewhat of a shaky authority on horseflesh. Al would not see any of those days in the bread line. What a contributor he turned out to be. Big-hearted Al Gary. What he and Ray don't know is that the horses can't be beat.

And now in the midst of all this a thought

has dawned on us. Did any one of you stop to think what a job our officers have on their hands in these times, and especially with all of the out of town boys in our midst? Did anyone stop to consider what a thankless and uphill battle our business manager has on his hands? No time to call his own! Talk about your overtime! Ask him the real meaning of overtime. Maybe he can tell you a thing or two you didn't know.

What about our financial secretary? Any one ever stop to consider how vital to the very life of the organization his job is? Ever stop to consider his responsibilities? Boys, in all seriousness, our hard working business office does merit some consideration. In fact all our hard workers should be shown that their efforts in our behalf are really appreciated.

A slap on the back does a whole lot more good than a knife in the back. No man is that big, but what a little bit of gratitude or a bit of praise in the right direction and at the right time can't be appreciated by him. The cost in this direction is small. It does seem true that the saying that a labor official has a thankless job has more than a bit of poetry attached to it.

R. S. ROSEMAN,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 80, NORFOLK, VA.

Editor:

I hope the boys of Local No. 80 will excuse me this month for not having much news, as I have been sick for a few days and at this writing I am in Baltimore, Md., for a few days vacation.



"RED" GODWIN
of L. U. No. 80, a fighting
Alec from Norfolk.

I am enclosing a snapshot of Brother Red Godwin who is doing his bit in the war.

We hope that Brother Godwin can be around at our next oyster roast.

Local No. 80 has lost a few members to the military forces since last month.

What is the matter with Brother Herb, of Local No. 734? Have not heard a word from him in several months, so let's hear from you next month.

I almost forgot something I wanted to mention to all the boys of Local No. 80. Brother W. C. Fisher recently took the examination for journeyman electrician and passed. He has been working with Brother Tom Heywood, so one day while I was at the army base eating dinner it was voted and passed that Brother Fisher pay for everybody's dinner. When Fisher came in the restaurant and found out what had been done, he was willing to pay for two dinners for all. Believe me, we all enjoyed that dinner. Thank you, Brother Fisher, for that swell dinner.

More next time.

M. P. MARTIN,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-124, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Editor:

So you're back in Kansas City. Tall buildings wave friendly flags; and Andrew Jackson, astride his bronze horse in front of the Court House, seems to grin down at you and say, "Why, you old son-of-a-gun! Where the hell've you been?" But you didn't leave Oklahoma without twinge of regret. They're a swell bunch of fellows down there. The Tulsa crowd certainly is—staunch union men with the courage of their convictions. There's nothing provincial about the officers of L. U. 584, they're Brotherhood-minded and champion the rights of visiting members as fiercely as they do their own. Shaull, Webb, Coughler, Duff, Jameson, Wilsey—you can put those names down with a 1-A1 rating!

Here at home, you find L. U. B-124 carrying on valiantly. In spite of the presence of several hundreds of out-of-town members working in the jurisdiction, with all the extra work and added problems such a condition entails, the officers are going about their duties cheerfully, almost jauntily. It must be the new hall! This organization is meeting and carrying on its business in its very own building at last, located at 104 W. 40th St. When repairs and alterations are completed, the local will have offices and meeting hall of which it may well be proud.

The question of holding a state constitutional convention will be decided at the coming election in November. Under the Missouri statutes such a convention must necessarily be laid along political lines. At this time, when certain organizations and newspapers are trying to pin all the blunders of the war on labor's coat-tail, we feel, privately, that such a convention would only promote injustice and disharmony, besides being a senseless waste of money which is so badly needed for the defense of our right to hold conventions at all.

Many local members who have been scattered far and wide the last few years, are back in the home port. Enoch Sims has returned after finishing the huge small-arms ammunition plant at St. Louis. Enoch has done a lot of big jobs here and there, and there is little doubt he will carry the new Pratt and Whitney airplane engine job, where he is now in charge, to a successful conclusion. And, while we are on the Sims'es, Oscar is back in town, working at P. and W. Jud is here, too, after five years in Texas. Jud Sims was the local's incorrigible bachelor, but he isn't any more. He's bought a home in the south end and installed Mrs. S. and the baby. Looks as though he'll be more or less permanent from here on.

Bernie Jackson is in town, too. Been here some time, he says. You're glad he's back. He's the kind you miss most, when they're gone. You saw him first as a slip of a boy, 'way back in 1921, chopping a hole for a pipe-rack through a stone wall in the old Journal Building. The wall was granite hard and two feet thick, and many a grown man would have balked at the job. But Bernie picked and chipped and hammered until he finally got the thing done. He's like that yet. When a local member gets in a crack and counts off his friends on his fingers, the first finger always represents Bernie Jackson. When the chairman of the local looks over the membership for a faithful committeeman, he picks on Bernie Jackson. When you call at the home of a member who has gotten hurt or become ill, you are pretty apt to see two people: the ailing Brother—and Bernie Jackson!



MEMBER BOOSTS PRODUCTION

In the list of individual merit awards for suggestions aiding war production announced last month by the War Production Drive national headquarters, appears the name of Arthur Waggoner, a member of L. U. No. B-1048.

Brother Waggoner, a finisher for the RCA Manufacturing Co., Indianapolis, devised a new method of finishing diaphragms for sound-power telephones made for the Navy. It accomplished a 44 per cent increase in production and an estimated annual saving of 1,100 man-hours. For this idea he received honorable mention. Only 15 other such awards were made.



On the debit side, we find Dick Cunningham laid up for a long spell of convalescence. And Warren Oakes, who was hurt in the same auto accident in which Ross Smith was killed, is still pushing around in a wheel chair. Warren is determined to come out of it, though. Says he doesn't trust anything on wheels.

MARSHALL LEAVITT,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 177, JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

Editor:

It will no doubt interest the readers of the ELECTRICAL WORKER to know of the signing up of the Jacksonville Metal Manufacturing Company in Jacksonville, Fla., because of the unique type of products which this company manufactures under the I. B. E. W. label.

Located below the heart of the South, where it is extremely difficult to obtain quickly electric specialties, special junction boxes, terminal boxes, and switchboards, the Jacksonville Metal Manufacturing Company was formed by one of our largest contractors, the Miller Electric Company, for the purpose of manufacturing equipment for themselves and the trade in general, which was not readily obtainable at this time for the war effort.

Since the organizing of the Jacksonville Metal Manufacturing Company, many extremely high special complicated automatic control units for use aboard Navy minesweepers being built in this territory and wired by our members, were developed in the Jacksonville Metal Manufacturing Company, thereby playing a very instrumental part in the award of the Navy "E" to the shipbuilder, the Gibbs Gas Engine Company, and resulted in this yard leading the entire United States in producing the YMS minesweepers because of the fact that the Jacksonville Metal Manufacturing Company was in a position to manufacture and deliver the specialty electric equipment far ahead of other manufacturers in the North, the East, and in the West.

Further, by the flexibility of the Jacksonville Metal Manufacturing Company, special shapes and special size terminal boxes were obtained readily, all of which has enabled us to do our greatest part in the war effort in this land of sunshine and flowers.

C. G. SMITH,
Business Manager.

L. U. NO. B-202, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

Editor:

It has been some time since Local 202 has written to the correspondence column. But now that our press secretary has returned from vacation, refreshed and ambitious, we are ready to shoot one now.

We would like to find out how many of our members read their JOURNAL; therefore, suggest that members of 202 who read this article mail a post card to our office.

We are now in the midst of a campaign against Proposition No. 1 on the state ballot November 3. This Slave Bill 877, or so-called "Hot Cargo Act," is an insult to the American citizens of our state, and must be defeated, and can only be defeated by our vote.

Labor fell down miserably in the labor vote which turned out in the primary campaign, as indicated by the large vote received by the reactionary Republican candidate as compared with that received by Governor Olson, who is the choice of the United Labor Party here.

We have heard that the difference in results and consequences is: when you do something right, you get results. When you do something wrong you get consequences. If the rank and file VOTE on November 3, we will get results. If the workers don't vote we will get CONSEQUENCES, and Lord help us.

Local Union 18, of Los Angeles, has recently transferred the members of the Los Angeles Western Union unit to Local 202 with the consent of the International Office.

By the way, the Western Union plant department employees are a group which need I. B. E. W. organization and representation all over the United States. We have done a fairly good job in the Pacific division of the company. We won collective bargaining rights in seven western states. Then International Representative Reiman and yours truly set about negotiations which lasted about seven months and have just been concluded. Due to the determined stand of the I. B. E. W. not to swallow "company policy" hook, line and sinker, we came out with the BEST AGREEMENT ANY UNION HAS WITH THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

But we are not satisfied. If better wages and better conditions existed in the eastern divisions of the company, we could do a lot better for our members here. Therefore, we would urge I. B. E. W. locals and MEMBERS who are located in said divisions to start action to acquaint Western Union plant department employees of the advantages of I. B. E. W. membership. We will be very pleased to furnish any information or assistance which may help to bring about I. B. E. W. organization of Western Union employees throughout the United States.

Local 202 is making great progress in every way except one. We still find it difficult to persuade the bulk of our members to attend meetings. It is only by attending meetings that our members can get the information, or, if I may say so, the education which will prepare them for the tough road which may be just around the next bend. Our union has been called a bread-and-butter organization. Perhaps our members had better attend meetings lest the "bread and butter" is taken away from them in the near future.

I was going to write about some of our other units, the rubber situation, how we can win the war, etc., but will do that later—IF members of 202 prove to us that they read their JOURNAL, which they should of course.

GERALD L. PICKLE,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 205, DETROIT, MICH.

Editor:

Local Union No. 205 is numerically small, but within its limited membership are to be found all the trends of thought of organized labor.

The war has seriously affected all the expressed ideas with the exception of one. The only opinions that have gone unchanged are those manifesting company unionism and practically all of those are so discredited that the "stooge advocates" are isolated and harmless.

As for those that are active tendencies, the changes in their outlooks are of a varying degree, but are all based on the opinion that workers' organizations must take on greater responsibilities in either the economic operations of American industry or the political direction of government, or both.

The war has produced such far-reaching revisions in employee-employer relations that the effects have penetrated into the ranks of railroad labor, the most solidly established of all organized workers.

The need of labor organizations to assume the tasks necessary to the preservation of morale and the maximum efficiency of operations is in a large measure a result of old-fashioned industrialists, who are too concerned with profits to realize that it is of more immediate importance to get maximum production to win the war.

To a large extent the need for labor politics arises out of the out-moded old party politician's lack of statesmanship, and public be damned attitude.

Labor is naturally progressive and desires to build a world of free men—free from political dictators, free from want and starvation, free to think and plan for the good of all mankind. No individual has a right to jeopardize the public welfare—be he a selfish industrialist or a political opportunist.

Organized labor has a vital part to play now and after the war.

W. L. INGRAM,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-212, CINCINNATI, OHIO

Editor:

We here in Cincinnati are very proud, and justly so, of the various firms in and around this city which have been awarded various emblems by the War Department for their meritorious work on war production.

Also, we of L. U. No. B-212 cannot help being somewhat joyful because of the part we, as skilled electrical workers, have played in installation and maintenance of these various plants. We can and will more than keep our end up.

Please excuse me for mentioning again the Wright Aeronautical job here. Your writer has been on this job for about one month, and I must repeat how well the job is organized and conducted by Local No. B-212 through our business manager, Harry Williams, and our chief superintendent, Fred Stoll. It is a good job and operated very well. I wish I had come out here sooner.

The new addition to the Andrews Steel Co. is just getting started.

Our sick list reports H. Green reporting as well on September 17. Kirby Biggs is still on the ailing list. Also Charles Apple, who was at home for two weeks with an injured arm is now back at work again. Am sorry to report two of our members have lost loved ones very close to them. Harry Borge-menke, Sr., suffered the loss of his mother, Mrs. Celestine Borge-menke. John Schlenker lost his father, Mr. Schlenker. The entire local gives its heartfelt sympathy to these members in the loss of their parents.



ALL TOGETHER FOR THE U. S. A.

The fighting forces and the two great branches of organized labor, together in harmony, as represented in a float at the recent convention of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, held at Cincinnati. Picture by courtesy L. U. No. B-212.

Military activities: Elmer Rabanus proudly reports both of his sons are now in the service of the United States, Louis Rabanus to the Army and Leroy Rabanus to the Navy. William O. Nagel, son of A. C. Nagel, one of our members, is stationed at Norfolk as an electrical engineer in the maintenance crew. Good luck to all of our boys in service. May they come back safely to us.

Enclosed is a picture of a float signifying harmony between the trades of the C. I. O., and the A. F. of L. at a recent convention of the Veterans of Foreign Wars held here in our city. We are proud that Elmer Rabanus, a swell member of Local No. B-212, is commander of the V. of F. W. of the Cincinnati area.

Hello to William Billerman, R. Hayes and Morgan Neabry down in Panama. Hope all of you are very well.

B-212's NEWS HOUND,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 245, TOLEDO, OHIO

Editor:

Another month has rolled by, and judging from its speed, it too has modern design plus wings.

Another drive is over and all concerned are glad of it. The 10 per cent payroll deduction plan for War Savings Bonds as requested by the United States Treasury is now in operation. Accurate figures will be given next month.

Defiance was the first to go over the top and they had a total deduction of more than 11 per cent of payroll. Congratulations, fellows, for it was a hard job promptly and well done. The Defiance boys gave a victory party at the close of their drive, and the affair was given the spirit and pep as was the bond drive. Good movies, up to date, of our Army, of men, tanks and horses. Good food was plentiful, and other types of refreshment to suit your palate. Acme hated to lose this competition, but since we did do so, we are glad it was to a swell gang

of fellows. Congratulations again, and thanks for inviting us to your party and also for not ribbing the committee too much. Buck says that he had a good time. Guess some of the fellows were real good to Buck?

The Labor Day parade was a real success. The floats were many and very splendid and the turnout of men was good. Local 245 had a party after the parade and a very large lunch and other refreshments were served. The wiremen's local No. 8 also had a similar party in the same building at the same time. After the first hour it was difficult to tell which was which, for all mixed in a friendly fashion and enjoyed both parties.

Several old time baseball players were at both parties and were replaying some of the old games. Those Irish really could PLAY ball, too.

Oliver Meyers has another job added to his already long list. At the last Ohio Federation of Labor convention held in Columbus, Ohio, Oliver was elected third vice president. This is much additional work for Oliver, and it also means better representation for the electrical workers in Ohio. This group has the primary task of sponsoring or introducing favorable legislation and of watching for the unfavorable. They must watch for JOKERS in new labor laws, design ways of combating adverse laws or proposed legislation. Congratulations, Oliver. Ohio is now third in the enactment of favorable labor laws.

Fred Bollinger resigned as delegate to the Central Labor Union of Toledo, due to change of hours of work. Fred's resignation was regretfully accepted, for he has been regular in his attendance. Emery Kish was given the task and job as delegate to the C. L. U. and we wish him luck.

The bowling teams of the Edison Co. are rolling at the Toledo Sports Center and have a group of 14 teams. Those fellows are really smart. There are only 18 alleys

in the center, and to add beauty and spice and be really selfish they have induced four teams of lovely ladies to occupy the remaining alleys. The following is a list of the departments and team captains:

Meter department, James Lee; Stores department office, W. Heltebrake; Heating department, O. Grodi; Main Office, W. Rehder; Results, T. Brown; Line department, Z. Miller; Executives, J. Williams; Howells Seniors, E. Ziemkiewicz; Howells Juniors, R. Scofield; Acme Boosters, W. McBee; Reddy Kilowatts, J. Stecker; Line department No. 2, E. Wilson; Acme Station, F. Bratschi; Engineering, W. Baird.

The ladies' teams are not exclusively Edison and since they are reticent as to their accomplishments and ability and publicity-shy, I have not their names for you. I suggest that you visit the Sports Center and give all the gang your support on Wednesday nights.

I understand that Brothers Obendorf and Harris have been giving the squirrels lessons in high climbing. They installed the new aerial at the Acme station on the high tower. It's a long way up and not at all crowded. Jimmy Lee has two sons in the armed service but it fell to the lot of Brother Bob Lee to sample in miniature the effects of a bomb raid. While Bob was attempting to catch a little shuteye on the couch at home, the ceiling fell and gently draped itself around Bob's recumbent form. Rumors say Bob did an exit in record time, and girls, you should have heard the words that he used!

Fred Abbey from the store is in the Army, and Emmet Lanonan joined the Navy. There are others in service from this company that I have not mentioned due to the fact that I am not notified but hear at a late date about them. Brother Kieser is back on the job again after a siege in the hospital. E. Pennington is laid up with some rib fractures, and Martin Graham has a back injury that keeps him from work. Brother Olson is at home with a broken collar bone which I hope is healed by the time this appears in print. Oly won't stay put and when he was walking home from the medico's, Oly tried to argue with a truck that turned the corner suddenly. Oly came home with not only a broken collar bone but in addition he had a bruised foot and a torn leg muscle.

P. S. I think he lost the argument.

Brothers Harley Westfall and Grover Sweet are still on the unwell list. The fall meeting of the directors of the Doherty Club was held some time ago and extensive plans made for some winter activities. Better watch the bulletin boards, gang, for the directors are working hard to make this a very successful season.

Just in case you missed the bulletin as to the club closing on Wednesday, here's how:—Mr. and Mrs. Wiler have had NO vacation and are to have each Wednesday each week off. Hence the club will be CLOSED to all members that day until some time in the spring.

If you like a good chicken dinner and all the trimmings that go with it better make arrangements with Mrs. Wiler at the club. The price is very reasonable and the chicken is good. I know.

Labor Day was a big day for Corporal Vernon Weller, formerly of Acme station, for on that day he did the honors for his mother and dad when they visited him in camp at Fort Dix, N. J. Corporal Weller was recently transferred from Alamogordo, N. Mex., to Fort Dix. How these boys get around.

Mike Allore looks very smart in that new Coast Guard uniform and is giving

Mail to Overseas Americans

Mail takes ships. Ships must carry munitions and food. Ships are scarce. They are being sunk rapidly. Here the Post Office Department must meet a new situation. In consequence, the Post Office Department has ruled that increased bulk mail like that of the ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL cannot be permitted to Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico and other overseas territories of the United States. The International Office has told the Post Office Department it will cooperate. This means that new members in these overseas territories will not receive the official JOURNAL. If other members change their overseas addresses, they will not receive the JOURNAL. Until hostilities are over, they will have to borrow a copy from a Brother member. Sorry.

voluntary service in an arm of the armed forces of which little is heard but which is doing its bit 24 hours of every day, without publicity or fanfare.

One of Acme's lovely stenographers has several Brothers in the war. The little lady says that she can't fight but she can buy bonds. She certainly trims her pay roll down each pay day. Wishing a fellow well is nice, but buying lots of bonds to insure him the equipment and material that he needs to MAKE his luck be good is the only sure way to do the job.

Clyde Wright just stopped by and asked that I include a note in the news to the system operating group. Clyde thinks that you are a fine bunch of fellows and he asks that I convey his sincere THANKS to all the men on the system operating job for the fine cooperation and courtesy that he received while at Acme station.

The new honor roll will be ready for the next meeting. Arrangements for the addition of new names have been made and you are asked to send in the names of the Brothers entering service as promptly as possible.

This is the sum of the news to date, so will stop soon and read about the newest pressure group in Washington. The farmers emphatically do not have a union, BUT they do know how to pay off in votes, the politician who delivers the class legislation that they want. There certainly should be a moral in the story that they are putting out each day. Looks to me as though the misused titles—slickers and hicks—have been switched. Think it over, fellows.

Isn't this weather terrible? It's just too awful to work in. Yeah. Well, so long, I'll see you at the football game tonight.

D. D. DETROW,
Press Secretary.

STOLEN

Dues Receipt No. 293161. Watch for it and notify Local Union No. 177, Jacksonville, Fla.

L. L. SNYDER,
Financial Secretary.

L. U. NO. 275, MUSKEGON, MICH.

Editor:

It has been many months since Local No. 275 has been heard from but it is very much alive. Perhaps the boys are better fishermen than writers.

This year I succeeded in getting in on the local's annual picnic. For the benefit of the Brothers who were unable to attend, I will try to tell a little of what happened. But, fellows, you missed a bang-up good time.

Due to working conditions the picnic was held on Labor Day instead of the usual first Saturday in August. The gang, with their families and friends, arrived at Pioneer Park about noon and soon had the tables loaded down with food from their picnic baskets. The coffee, sugar, cream, ice cream and orangeade were furnished by the local. Brother Ed Plunkett, the farmer, was a little late, but he made up lost time on the sweet corn, to which he had beaten the pigs.

Brother Jim Beck and his committee, consisting of Brothers Walter Gerst, Claude Herald, Austin Tarte and George Dill, had the day very well planned and kept the fun rolling. President Bob Ross was also on the job to help the committee if possible. There was horseshoe pitching, card playing, dancing and plenty of rag chewing.

Brother Francis Groleau bested the boys in driving nails and received an electric heating pad, donated by the Independent Electrical Supply Co. Mrs. Joseph Segar received a pin-up lamp from the Fitzpatrick Electric Supply Co. for being the best balloon buster. Brother Austin Tarte proved to be the best guesser of beans and was awarded an electric clock from the Consumers Power Co. Mr. and Mrs. John Linn (Brother Linn is a former member of Local No. 275) furnished a beautiful candy dish made of California redwood and glass for the attendance prize. This was won by Mrs. Claude Herald.

With the balloons, suckers, ice cream cones, orangeade and the fish pond the youngsters managed to keep busy, and I think they all had a good time. The ball game was rained out but Brother Plunkett at least had a chance to umpire and call them as he did not see them.

The day was a special occasion for the Gerst family, for in addition to the picnic Brother Walt and Mrs. Gerst celebrated their twenty-fifth year of double harness. Congratulations!

Say, Brothers, don't forget to vote for Brother Ed Plunkett on November 3.

Thanks for a good time, fellows!

IVAN M. GIBBS,
Special Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 313, WILMINGTON, DEL.

Editor:

"What is there in it for me?" How often in the past few years have we heard this statement? We never gave much thought to it. This has been our privilege, our pleasure, our heritage. Come to think of it, this has been the basic thought behind all our American freedoms.

"How can America benefit?" I am sure most union men have now substituted this question in place of the former one. But, how about the huge number of Americans who still blindly and selfishly demand; "What do I get out of it?" There isn't much we can do about it, except by example. When this war is over, let it be said that organized labor was not found wanting.

Organized labor was the first group of Americans to realize that the party was over. We have accepted our responsibility and knuckled down—seven days a week, 10 and 12 hours a day where required. We have abandoned picnics, banquets, vacations and holidays. Yes, we are giving much more to-

ward the war effort than a 10 per cent loan. Yet, we cannot feel over-patriotic; many are giving their lives.

"DICSTER'S WEBSTIONARY" says: A patriot is one who is more ready to give to the war effort than to receive for personal gain.

RAY WALLS,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 339, PORT ARTHUR AND FORT WILLIAM, ONT.

Editor:

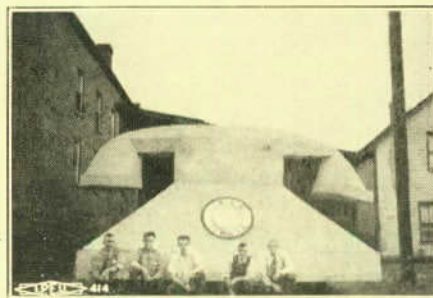
Time waits for no man, so goes the old saying, and so it is with me in so far as writing letters to the JOURNAL goes. I have good intentions each month, but time marches on, with the result, no letters. To begin with, we held our elections in June, with the following results: President, Brother F. G. Thornes; vice president, Brother G. (Phat) Wilson; financial secretary, F. Kelly; recording secretary, C. McEwen; doorman, Pat Doherty. Auditors, Brothers W. Huartson, W. Wright and E. Foreman. Eliminating myself, I think we have a good slate of officers and with the full cooperation of the membership, I am sure the destinies of our local union are in good hands for the ensuing two years. Taking into consideration the trying times through which we are going, we decided again to hold our annual picnic, for we realized that all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy. The picnic, as usual, proved quite a success, although our spirits and clothing were somewhat dampened by the old Weather Man, who kept sending down the occasional showers. However, under the chairmanship of our president, Frank Thornes, together with his able committee, everyone enjoyed the outing. To be frank some were a little overjoyed, getting soaked both inside and out.

Labor Day has revived somewhat in these recent years at the Head of the Lakes. While it is not what it might be, nevertheless we believe that the old time celebration of Labor Day is gradually coming into its own. Local No. 339 was represented in the celebration and parade this year. We put in a float and some of our members took part in the parade. The turnout of members proved very disappointing, especially to the boys who worked so hard to build the float. However, they took consolation in the fact that they had at least set the example for a bigger and better turnout next year. The thanks of the local go out to those Brothers who worked so hard, and whose reward was so small. I am enclosing a snap of the float, together with the boys who built it.

I haven't heard anything from the girls of Local No. B-1275 of late. I understand they are still plugging along.

War is hell, so say the boys who have to face the fury of battle, and so say the boys who fight the battles of labor, "It's hell too." We all know the reasons why. However, things could be eased somewhat if the members would cooperate. It's a fact, the battles of organized labor still have to be fought by the older generation. Each meeting night brings the old familiar faces who have been battling for years, and always living in hope that the younger generation would dig in and share the load. However, disappointment has been their lot, and they keep on battling for those who sit at home, keeping the home fires burning, and in many cases criticizing those who are working in their interests. My candid opinion is that 50 per cent of our membership regard this great organization of ours as an insurance and pension company. Sure they pay their dues, but only with the fear in their hearts of losing their benefits.

Last meeting night several of the younger members sent in grievances with the old



Labor Day float of L. U. No. 339, of Port Arthur and Fort William, Ont., together with the men who built it.

reliables they knew would be present at the meeting. However, when these grievances were presented, objection was taken to this way of doing business, and it was decided that any member having a grievance, must come to the meeting and present his grievance personally. My contention is that all grievances should be presented in writing and handed to the executive committee for action. Too many petty grievances are brought into our local meetings. Members must learn to give and take. Sometimes a little given to some petty grievance, gives greater results on something else more vital at a later date. Cooperation between employer and employee is an asset to organization and remember that competition between employer and employee tends to strengthen unionism.

So in closing, Brothers, I would appeal to the younger members of the organization to get out to the meetings and take part in the business of your organization. Educate yourselves for the future for God only knows what the future holds in store for us, so it's well to be prepared.

Our meeting nights have been changed from the third Thursday to the third Friday, so govern yourselves accordingly.

Brother Shirley is still on the sick list. Our sympathies go out to him, and we wish him the best.

Here's a thought! Hitler has placed organization in bondage in Europe. Don't let this happen to America. Buy bonds and certificates. Your local is doing her part to the limit.

F. KELLY,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 349, MIAMI, FLA.

Editor:

I was hoping I could report on another wonderful picnic like we held last year, but due to most of the Brothers working out of town and nearly all at home working Labor Day, the local decided to give up the idea of a big get-together, and for the few who

didn't work and the members' families, a small picnic and party was held at the Policemen's Benevolent Playground.

I would like to have attended, but was working in my learned literary and journalistic opponent's (Brother Jim Gilbert's) bailiwick on a Navy project. This project is one of seven being constructed in Florida and is the first one to be commissioned by the Navy and the first to be occupied by service men of the seven. And by the way, you have to give Brother Jim Gilbert, the affable business manager, lots of credit. This job in particular has as good working conditions as any I have come in contact with anywhere in my travels and better than some. Especial credit should be given Brother Jim for his able maneuvering in obtaining the wage scale we work for in so short a time from the Labor Board. It would not go amiss for some of the business managers in Florida to write in to Brother Jim for some sound advice.

I was pleased to run into Brother Dan Geary on this job. Hadn't seen Dan since WPA days in Atlantic City. He is pushing a gang here at the Ft. Lauderdale airport, and incidentally, just got himself elected president of Local No. 728. Not so bad, eh? Same old Dan, hasn't changed much, just a bit more rotund. He sends his regards to all his friends in A. C. and those traveling around.

Talk about the power of the press! Brother Dixon of Local No. 349 received a letter from one Brother Fossett of Long Island whom he hadn't heard from in 30 years. Saw Brother Dixon's name in the WORKER in my last letter and wrote him. Brother Dixon sends his regards and says he will write soon.

You know last year when I was raising strawberries, Brother Jim Gilbert, of our neighboring Local No. 728, remarked in one of his infrequent epistles that he was going to hie himself down to my patch some fine moonlight night and get himself some strawberries. But when I let it be known that I was lying awake nights with my trusty shot gun I guess I must have persuaded him otherwise, for he never has gotten those berries. Now that I have quit the strawberry racket for chickens, I told Brother Jim that I was going to let him have some union laid virgin eggs, and he can let "Mike," that pet parrot of his, try to hatch them out. Joking aside, though, that parrot has traveled more than I have. Brother Jim had him out to the St. Louis convention where the cold weather never even bothered him.

Brother D. D. Tomkinson is getting along better day by day. Expect to see him out most any day now. Good luck, "Tommy."

It is with a feeling of great sadness that I report the deaths of the wife of Brother Lou Strange and the mother of Brother Al Frensdorf. Please accept my condolences, Brothers.

BEN MARKS,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 353, TORONTO, ONT.

Editor:

Greetings to Jack McBride, Fred Keeley, Joe Uprichard, Olie Gray and all the other members of Winnipeg and vicinity local unions. They sure made our stay at the Trades and Labor Congress convention in their city a very pleasant one. Real western hospitality such as we in the East like to receive but seldom advance to others. Not that we don't appreciate visitors, but entertaining and the lighter side of the trade union movement has never claimed very much of our time. Oh, well, when some of us old stick-in-the-mud members get kicked out the young ones may rectify our shortcomings.

The Trades Congress convention had a very successful meeting with over 400 dele-

NOTICE

E. Barney Parker, Card No. 284430, formerly of Union No. 58, has passed bad checks in Washington, D. C.

Investigation reveals that the credentials presented to Local Union No. 26 were apparently forged. The Social Security Number given by Parker was 577-18-5166.

All local unions please take notice.

CALVERT LOWRY,
Financial Secretary, L. U. No. 26.

gates in attendance. Every type of resolution submitted received its share of support or opposition as the majority saw fit.

Rival organizations were asked to get together and further Canada's war effort as well as to build a solid foundation for the peace to come.

Many suggestions for a second front in Europe were advanced along with strong and vigorous protests over the government's indifference to organized labor on the many commissions and boards that are apparently trying to govern the country.

Canada's oldest and largest labor group recognized Russia's heroic stand against aggression by demanding that anti-fascist internees be released, and elected Pat Sullivan vice president of the Congress. Sullivan was recently released from an internment camp, where he had been held because of his activities in the Seamen's Union.

An explanation of the new manpower regulations was given by Elliott Little, director of Selective Service. Mr. Little certainly talked like a man who meant business, but your correspondent, for one, has his fingers crossed. In my short experience in the labor world we have had many men in public office who started out to give us fiery and effective leadership, in overcoming our social and economic difficulties, only to fold up when his capitalistic bosses cracked the whip when he trod on their toes.

It made me very proud as a member of the I. B. E. W. to see the respect that was shown to our organization in the persons of Brothers Jack McBride, Ernie Ingles, Nig Tracy, Fred Keeley and Jack Noble. Every committee of any importance had one of our men on it. Every committee, that is, except the ladies auxiliary, although now I come to think of it Tracy was missing a couple of sessions. Maybe that's where he was.

Ernie Ingles was so busy in and out of meetings they had to repair the revolving doors while we were there. They also reinforced the carpets.

Jack McBride, Mrs. McBride and their family made everybody, especially members of the I. B. E. W., very welcome. The first to greet us and the last to say good-bye. Winnie-peggys must have learned their hospitality from the McBride family.

I hope Jack Ross, of Vancouver, got his cheese home safely; it would come in handy in keeping the Japs off our West Coast. Like the goat with no nose, it smelled awful.

Local activity now centers around the visit to our city of the I. E. C. and the A. F. of L. I hope to have some news of these for our next issue.

Something seems to tell me that Brother Jimmie (or Alexander, as he was known in his younger days) McKenzie is contemplating securing a female boss. I could be wrong, though.

Last meeting we auctioned off our late Brother Cy. Walling's tool kit. I could not help wondering, as I sat there listening to the wise cracks and making a few myself at Auctioneer Dent, how many of the boys were covering up their feelings by this method. No, we never know who's next; let us do our best while we are here.

Brothers Percy Williams, Gordon Roach, Charlie Gray and Walter Cleveland are continuing to improve, and we all hope they will be back on the job soon.

J. NUTLAND,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 377, LYNN, MASS.

Editor:

The flattened tin cans are out on the sidewalk, next winter's rubbers are gone, and I'm a 10 percenter. Still the screwballs tell us the American people are not aware there



WOMAN MEMBER WINS AWARD

First awards of Certificates of Individual Production Merit were announced last month by the War Production Drive national headquarters for ideas which resulted in improvements in war production. Sixteen men and one woman were honored. Heading the list, and the only woman to receive an award, is Mrs. Bonnie Lee Smith Lewis, a member of L. U. No. B-1048.

Mrs. Lewis, while an employee of the RCA Manufacturing Co., Inc., plant in Indianapolis, suggested the use of a motor-driven wire brush wheel for removing burrs found on the moulded clamping nut of a sound-powered telephone.



is a war on. The fact is the people are way ahead of those self-same screwballs. Two boys in the Navy, and I tried to join them, and they told me I was slightly over age, 54, cataracts, flat feet, hernia and other defects, and who was that guy in the white coat following me? I could have explained the high blood pressure. They could have used me for a decoy or bomb filling.

Roosevelt is doing a wonderful job but he should get rid of some of the jerks in his cabinet. They are the bottle neck in this war. One will give out a statement and the next day another will contradict it. Goebbels couldn't do a better job to get the people jittery. Is it the women that's making them balmy? There's a lot of them there. The best thing Roosevelt can do is to pay them off and put Kaiser, the shipbuilder, in charge. Keep your eye on him, he's presidential timber, and I want to be his first booster, if Roosevelt isn't running.

And that's the news as I see it from New England, the guinea pig of the nation. Still working on Noonan's flats over in East Boston with Andy Johnson. Andy would make a good parish priest. He takes up a collection every week. It's a buck every week. "Buck" Johnson he was known as in them days.

ED MCINERNEY,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 396, BOSTON, MASS.

Editor:

The traveling goodwill unit of Local 396 is still taking commando drill among the islands of Narragansett Bay. We breast the breakers in small boats, climb the hills like

NOTICE

In answer to complaints about delays in deliveries of supplies ordered from the International Office, the delay is with the express company or the parcel post service. Anyone ordering anything must not expect delivery in less than one week after receipt of the order. Supplies should not be allowed to run out, but should be ordered sufficiently in advance to allow for unavoidable delays in transportation.

G. M. BUGNAZET,
International Secretary.

the well-known Kerry goat, and our faces are always black, anyhow, as anyone who has ever met a cable splicer will readily understand. Like the Commandos or Rangers, we never get any news of the home local whatever, so the Apsay is strictly this month the correspondent of a six-man outfit only. Also, there is no news concerning them except that everyone is bearing up wonderfully under the strain of seven days of 10 hours each. The natives of the district who provide us with food, raiment and shelter are doing all right for themselves, too.

I understand that Tom Keaney, of Local 99, is slated for the armed forces in the near future. Best of luck, Tom! Take another bow this month for your services to 396.

Had a long telephone conversation the other night with our business agent, Arthur (remember him) Myshrrall, and he became eloquent in his appreciation of the guidance and assistance rendered to him and Local 396 by our international vice president, Regan, during some very important negotiations covering the past two months and entailing absence from his family night after night. Art says on thinking back he cannot remember any time when Brother Regan's services were not instantly available, even eagerly proffered. Also on listening to conversations taking place after the various conferences among the opposition, it is easy to realize what a valuable friend and ally we have. When an Army officer, a representative of labor relations in the New England district, tells a person not connected with the International Office that out of \$50,000,000 worth of construction that the Army placed in this area not one miscall can be attributed to our international vice president, it proves that Brother Regan is on the ball.

Cyril, the demon helper, mentally measured the huge marine standing on the dock and decided not to push ahead of the line. Then he remarked to the assistant laborer's helper next to him, "This Brother Regan must be some guy. I made three mistakes once in a deal covering four bits."

THE APSAY.

L. U. NO. 413, SANTA BARBARA, CALIF.

Editor:

It is so seldom I break out into print, I feel like the fellow who starts his speech saying, "Unaccustomed as I am to public speaking," because, like him, I really do want to say something and don't know how to begin.

Well, to start off, Lynn Gordon, our most efficient business agent, has asked me to tell about my recent sojourn in the Hawaiian Islands. It should suffice to say—Brother, I was there! But he seems to think perhaps some of you members who have not had the pleasure of seeing a beautiful Honolulu moon should be enlightened.

First, may I say, Honolulu, before the war, was without doubt one of the most pleasurable places one would want to live in. Waikiki Beach, with its surfboard riders (no, Brother, I couldn't stay on one) and the thousand and one other beaches and the fishing and dancing under the stars and other diversions were all that one could ask for. Before I go farther, I would like to say "Thanks" to the many friends I have over there that made it possible for me to enjoy it so much. Buster Keaton, our International Office representative in the Islands, is really one to make things much easier for a "malihini."

To get back to a more serious vein of thought, my trip to Honolulu was most fruitful, both financially and from a standpoint of experience. Of course, I am not at liberty to discuss the details of our job, but may I say to you younger fellows like myself, get out around, and see some of the work that

goes on and get your eyes opened as I did. You may not be as lucky as I to have been associated with men like Ed Porath, of Local No. 6, and Roy Brockman, of Local No. 413, who really understood the large power work we had to do; but you will no doubt gain much valuable experience.

I wouldn't trade it for anything. Even that terrible December 7 morning when Brother Mazingo (humorously called "Bingo" by his many friends) and I were working together. The first bomb came down and I said, "Boy, those guys are sure practicing close this morning," and about that time we were both up on top side and we knew we were in the real thing. No, Brothers, even that is an experience I am glad I went through. I can always say I saw this war start from the second bomb that hit. Sure, I was scared—who wasn't?

Things here in Santa Barbara are as can be expected. The lack of private work has practically driven most of our members into taking employment outside of our fair city. We have one small defense job which at present has a small crew on it. Who knows, it may develop into something important and it may peter out. Most of you know how these things are. It's just how important Uncle Sam thinks this job is as we go along.

One very important thing before I close, by International Office order, Local No. 413 has absorbed Local No. 792 of Santa Maria. You traveling Brothers of Local No. 792 take note. Kindly communicate with Local No. 413 and get your cards straightened up accordingly.

Once more may I say that it was a pleasure to have been in Local No. 1260 of Honolulu, and I am looking forward to going back some day.

SOL FELIG,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 632, ATLANTA, GA.

Editor:

Hello, everybody!

Back again! There has been so much happening in and around our territory since the last piece I wrote it would be impossible to tell in this issue just what has happened. But the most important thing right now that the electrician is concerned about most, outside of everything pertaining to war and all of its effort, is the improvement of his position in the electrical field and all of its new accomplishments.

The diesels, although we cannot get any more until the war is over, are playing a wonderful part in opening up more territory for his work. More electricians are being added and others pushed up to better places, new jobs being created and conditions very much improved. I would like to say right here before going any further, to the boys in the other locals near by, that Brother W. D. Shults, chief electrician in Atlanta for all diesels, has been promoted to general foreman, North Ave. Shop. Brother N. W. Sitton has been promoted from supervisor to chief electrician for all shops in Atlanta, and Brother C. O. Gowin has been appointed assistant to the chief electrician. Brother H. C. Taylor, who was appointed head supervisor over all diesel equipment many months ago on Central Lines, is playing a very important part in steering the course of the diesel, and through his help many advantages have been accomplished.

It just sifts down to this, that all of this equipment is new to all the Brothers and Brother Taylor has been very helpful to the boys in trying to untie the knots which are very knotty ones. But when you work with a determined bunch they are hard to stop.

NOTICE

The National Lightning Protection Company and the St. Louis Lightning Protection Company are 100 per cent fair.

J. A. MORRELL,
Business Manager,
Local Union No. B-1, St. Louis, Mo.

It is very hard at this time for the Sentinel to try to write about improvements and accomplishments when our minds and hearts are heavy with war, and I am sure that all of the other scribes are affected in the same manner. Our shops here in Atlanta, Ga., are working heavy shifts day and night. Our men are buying their 10 per cent of bonds and more. They have contributed time and again to all causes and they do not flinch at anything. I don't hesitate in stating this, because it is bringing out the real man in our men and I believe that some praise is due these men for their help keeping the machinery rolling in moving the vast number of soldiers and equipment and essential products of war.

The equipment on the railroads at the beginning of the war was nothing to brag about, and the strain upon it in recent months has been tremendous, but due to the skill of our men the failures thus far have been few. So it seems now that we have many, many months of hard work ahead to keep this vital movement going and ready for more extreme emergencies.

Yours for more Bonds, and Victory,
THE SENTINEL,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 665, LANSING, MICH.

Editor:

We wish to take a few minutes off the regular duties among war industries and workers to let our Brothers in the field know we are still "in there pitching" both with work and money in bonds.

We say "Hello" to those who will read this JOURNAL in the far distant fields of our many armed services, and wish them the best possible under the circumstances in which they find themselves.

Election being over and the new officers settled into the routine of business, we are now embarking on another term which may well be momentous in our history.

World conditions which are effecting such drastic changes in the habits and lives of all of us, have left their mark on our local by sending some away to serve in other ways, some to other places to work and some into new branches of the trade.

The investments and sacrifices made by this local and many of our individual members, both of time, money and conveniences, are no more pronounced than the sacrifices made by our people everywhere, but in a smaller group, they become more noticeable.

Last month a very successful joint picnic of members of A. F. of L. and C. I. O. in this area of some six or seven counties was held in the fair grounds at the county seat.

A three-day festival made many friends for labor, and netted the sale of over \$30,000 worth of bonds with the personal aid of Jimmie Cagney one of the days.

Many state, county and city dignitaries gave speeches of approval for such a joint gathering and such willingness to buy bonds and expressed delight with the while affair. Really, boys, it was a dandy.

To the boys scattered in the warmer parts of the country we say, Michigan weather is no better than it ever was and perhaps just a little worse than usual for this early.

Work in this area is only about the same

as it has been for some months past with a few men from out of town being held here and no large contracts in sight.

We are getting our regular hours and regular pay, but nothing spectacular is to be seen in the horoscope of our work situation.

To our sick Brothers in far away places we say, boys, you know you have our heartfelt wish for an early recovery so you may be with your families and with us at the earliest possible time, particularly those who have been in a hospital for many months.

So with willingness to proceed and determination to do our very best to aid our country in its hour of peril, we say, "Heads up America, let's go."

H. J. PAGE,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 669, SPRINGFIELD, OHIO

Editor:

Well, the last time I wrote a line to the WORKER was "way back when." The boys here at our last meeting felt it was about time we again gave a little time and attention to sending in a few lines, assuring one and all that our circuit is not cut, but instead, very much alive, with everyone busy at home; and also some of our men are busy away from home, building and installing today's much needed electrical apparatus, so vital to industry and our fighting men's equipment. Today, as never before, we as electrical men are on our honor to see that this vital industry is properly and expeditiously installed and serviced.

In so doing, the word "electrician" will be made truly appreciated and respected along with other high-ranking professions. There is nothing in this world today any more important than the production, distribution, and servicing of electrical energy. Let's all be proud of the fact we are "journeymen" (expert electricians) and help elevate this profession to a higher degree, by constantly being on guard against the fellow who is negligent and merely carries the title, electrician, benefiting by our long efforts in obtaining better working conditions and wage remunerations, and who at the same time, is not truly interested in his local organization or the future of such. Today we must stand as one. Give until it hurts, also see that the fellow within our midst who is enjoying the respect of his government and his fellow worker, is doing his part off the job as well as on it.

Hello to all of you fellows out in the field (wherever you may be). We are all for you.

I, for one, still feel that this is the best country in the world and stand ready to knock the block off anyone who feels otherwise.

In World War I I met some good old I. B. E. W. boys while training at Newport, R. I. (trying to be a sailor). Wonder where they are this time? I hope they are as able as I to do as much as possible on this end to help keep 'em rolling, sailing and flying. Let's all keep on helping make things "hot" for the Axis.

W. F. DALIE,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 697, GARY, IND.

Editor:

A lot of water has gone over the dam since the last letter from Local No. 697 appeared in our magazine.

I have been appointed press secretary and will try to have a letter in every issue of the WORKER from now on, and any items of interest that our local members want to contribute to these monthly letters will be appreciated.

Old 697 is going along in nice shape, as always, with a roster of good cooperative I. B. E. W. members second to none in the country. We have several visiting Brothers now working in our district on defense work. They are a swell lot of guys and we are glad to have them. Many of these boys are from their home locals and I think it is up to us fellows in 697 to make them feel at home while working with us.

We have all worked away from home at some time and know what a friendly word or a handshake means.

We had our June election and installed a new set of officers. Here is a partial list: William McMurray, business manager; M. J. Sweney, president; G. G. Howell, vice president; H. P. Hagberg, recording secretary; Guy Abbott, treasurer; W. M. Hoch, financial secretary; Ray Abbott, delegate to international convention.

An able executive board composed of Frank Seliger, M. J. Sweney, and G. G. Howell, also a good examining board, H. Eads, C. Lundquist and James McAusland.

Our new business manager, Bill McMurray, is doing a good job, and has several changes to his credit, all a benefit to 697.

We are proud of our apprentice training classes and know there is none better. We have a good instructor and a well equipped shop. The class is well attended in spite of the fact that Uncle Sam has put some of the boys in uniform and is giving them another kind of training.

We dipped into our funds to the tune of several thousand dollars and purchased War Bonds, also the members working in our district have pledged 10 per cent of their salary to be invested in War Bonds.

We have a motto that hits the nail on the head, "It's better to have your shoulder to the wheel than your back to the wall."

The Congressional election will soon be here to bother the country again. I wonder how many of those doddering old career men will be put back into office to be "against" this and that, against anything that has a progressive intent, or to plague our able President in his conduct of the war.

Why is there a Congress anyway? Is not a good Senate enough to run our country and to make our laws?

I have taken up enough space so with kindest regards to all I will close.

HARRY B. FELTWELL,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 728, FORT LAUDERDALE, FLA.

Editor:

It has been a long time since Local No. 728 has had a letter in our JOURNAL, and there was a good reason for that as this jurisdiction was so dead the past year that the governor of Florida tried to bury it, and to some extent did just that, for he impeached our sheriff on the grounds that he allowed the boys to hold a little crap game once in a while, besides a few card games, which in his estimation was terrible. I think in North Florida they just pitch pennies. It seems strange that when he sent his stool pigeon investigators out to look over the gambling situation they had orders to look over Broward County only, it is said.

Up until two months ago this county jurisdiction had absolutely no defense work, while the rest of the state had plenty. The reason for that condition was that all the big politicians were farther north or south in the state. We finally received some defense work but I still think it was in the form of a consolation prize. In the past year 80 per cent of our members were compelled to hit the road and secure work in other juris-

dictions, so there was nothing to write about unless it was to sing the blues.

We now have some fair-sized jobs under way and expect a few more. We have managed to man the jobs with no decided shortage of labor, and as we all know, the frost is on the pumpkin up north, and a great many Brothers may wish to head for the land of sunshine. Well, we may be filled up on the jobs when they land, and my advice is to contact the business managers of the different locals before coming down. And you might enclose a stamp if you wish a reply to your letter, for I know in this jurisdiction, no stamp, no answer.

Due to the majority of our members being on the road in June, we requested and were granted permission from the I. O. to postpone our election of officers to September when we expected most of the membership back home to fill the offices. Well, we held that election and there were a few changes. Brother Dan Geary, formerly of Atlantic City, N. J. (Bachie, please take notice), was elected president. Brother Ryle was elected vice president. Brother Tom Byers had a heck of a time beating himself for recording secretary and treasurer, and Jim Gilbert had the same trouble as business manager and financial secretary and if I can get that recording secretary to answer his 'phone before I finish this letter I will tell you the names of the rest of the new officers.

The boys decided to hold a little party on election night with plenty of eats and other refreshments, and invited all the visiting Brothers working here to join us. Well, they had a party and if any Brother left the party hungry or dry it was his fault. One of the high lights of the evening was when the union Brothers on the Naval Air Base job presented the business manager with a long and short wave radio. I haven't determined to date what the gift was for unless it was a prize for inefficiency. However, it was a real surprise and highly appreciated by the recipient.

We have a number of Local No. 349 Brothers helping Brother Brown, the contractor on the air base, tangle up wire. Brother Rose and Brother Ben Marks were in attendance at the party. Ben is the scribe from Local No. 349, but like myself recently he hasn't been doing any scribbling. He still claims he had strawberries in his back yard about a year ago when I tried to raid the patch. Well, all I found was sand spurs. I cannot mention all the visiting Brothers who attended our little blowout, but one in particular must be mentioned for you will all know he is present at all times, that is our wood-walking Brother Mickey Mulkerns from down New Jersey way. He is at present working at the air base, and we are all glad to have Mickey with us.

We had quite a nice job at Port Everglades which is about completed and the nature of same may be a military secret.

NOTICE

Local Union No. 1250 has advised this office through Business Manager Harry Albers that members of the Brotherhood are going to work on projects within the territorial jurisdiction of Local Union No. 1250 without obtaining permission from the representative of the local union. It is their desire that we publish this notice pointing out that such practice is a violation of Section 5, Article XXV of the 1941 Constitution. Traveling members, please take note.

A. L. WEGENER.

The Badarracco Co., of Hoboken, had the contract with Brother William Guskind of Local No. 164 as superintendent. The boys of Local No. 728 are doing the work and it looks like a real job well done.

I got a wonderful kick out of the write-up in the magazine and the letter by Scribe Joe General of Local No. 103, Boston, Mass., concerning the Bell Telephone Co. If ever there was a monopoly and trust that needs busting it is that company. I have been battling Ma Bell for nearly 40 years and I am not through yet. The salaries of the officers (and I don't think the stockholders are on relief), are enough to convince any sane person that the Bell Telephone is the biggest racket in America. And can you imagine such organized labor baiters like Westbrook Pegler and David Lawrence trying to criticize labor for trying to get a living wage, and at the same time ignoring such a monopoly! The reason is plain, they are employed by these monopolies.

They tell organized labor if we were in Germany and went on strike we would be placed in a concentration camp. If Pegler and Lawrence were in Germany and attempted to criticize Hitler like they do our government they would not have the option of a concentration camp, they would be stood up against a wall. Why our present administration does not suppress these two saboteurs is too hard for most of us to understand. However 16,000,000 union members don't give a happy hoot what Pegler or Lawrence think of them.

The recording secretary is still out at the movies and I won't be able to announce the balance of officers elected. I think I can catch up with that guy by the time I submit another sorry letter, and will submit the names. As this letter is getting quite lengthy I will chop, and in the meantime let us do all in our power to keep them flying, floating and hiking, for we will need our float to preserve ourselves as a free nation.

J. H. G.,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 734, NORFOLK, VA.

Editor:

"Hello, gang," here I am again. Brother Martin, Local No. 80, please note. We of the Norfolk Navy Yard and associated industries are too busy fighting this war to do much letter writing. But I cannot let it appear that I don't have anything to say. Just recently, every employee at Norfolk Navy Yard was presented with a pin representing the Navy "E" for over-all efficiency. This means that the Navy Department publicly refutes the reports of some of our so-called newspaper columnists that the defense workers are not doing their best.

In connection with this presentation of the pins, the first pin was given to Mr. L. W. Webb by Admiral Gyax, and Mr. Webb in turn presented pins to the other assembled "bosses." Mr. Webb is master electrician of the Norfolk Yard and the oldest master in point of service in government employ. Incidentally, he is also a cracking good union man and relations between L. U. No. 734 and his office have always been most helpful and cooperative. We need more bosses like him throughout the service.

The forthcoming management-labor conference in Washington on October 22 between the Secretary of the Navy Knox, Admiral E. J. King and their assistants should bring forth some good results. The Navy Department has postponed this sort of conference too long. We of organized labor feel sure that we can promote closer harmony between the management and the men who build the ships. Too many of the admirals try to deal with civilian employees in the same manner as they would with the enlisted

personnel of the Navy. In this day of enlightened labor views, this viewpoint often leads to a feeling of resentment. After all, if we have the brains to build and service such a complex machine as a modern fighting ship, we deserve to be treated as capable of meeting an admiral on his own level.

Here's hoping that the coming conference marks the beginning of a new era in labor-thinking on the part of the Navy Department.

O. W. HERB,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 765, SHEFFIELD, ALA.

Editor:

We of L. U. No. 765 have been quite busy for the past two months and have plenty to keep us busy for the next several months.

The election of officers and preparations for the coming wage conferences have been the main points of interest. Some changes were made in the officers for the next two years. The line up is as follows: President, John Wilson; vice president, O. A. Fike; recording secretary, George W. Dowd, Sr.; financial secretary, O. S. Mills, and treasurer, E. T. Kimble.

All the above officers are new except Brother E. T. Kimble, and you may be sure all have been busy with their new duties and with preparations for the two wage conferences coming up. L. U. No. 765 will represent the operating electrical workers at Reynolds Metals Company in a wage conference around September 15 and the TVA operators in the TVA wage conference later. We hope to be able to give a satisfactory report on the outcome of these wage conferences at a later date.

The seriousness of the problems of the world today makes it necessary that we consider our problems more carefully. We should and do realize the importance of each of us giving our best to the job for which we are best suited. We will do well to keep this in mind while considering the problems that confront us at this time.

Most operators desire a steady job and a permanent home and it is this desire that causes them to choose operating instead of some higher-paid type of skilled labor. This fact has been used to keep operators' salaries at a low level. Part of the difference in the pay of operators and other trades is compensated for by the annual leave, sick leave, and the promise of a permanent job. Operators, it is true get these considerations, but on the other hand they must work shift work because operating is a 24 hour day and seven day week job. We do not need to tell those that have ever worked the night shift anything about it, and those that have never worked it can not be made to understand. It has already been recognized that the evening and night shifts are worth more pay, by at least one company in the South.

Many operators on the TVA system have had experience working with tools and can easily get journeyman's work at the higher rate of pay. Many of them were recruited from all parts of the country and don't have the usual strong desire to settle down. Some have had offers of better paying jobs in defense industries and some have already gone to these better paying jobs. To go to a better paying job is one way to get an increase in pay but it causes us a loss that we may not be able to overcome. Experienced operators are not walking the street looking for work now nor can they be recruited from other companies as they once were.

We can not blame these fellows for going to better paying jobs, however bad we hate to lose them. It is hard to give them a good argument why they should not go when

you remember that they are receiving the same pay they received in 1937. Ceiling price arguments mean exactly nothing when they have to pay 50 cents for a pound of steak that would have cost them 25 cents in 1937. They have two choices concerning the buying of War Bonds, live hard and buy their 10 per cent or leave the bond buying off and feel that they have not done their duty.

Most war industries are operated by power from the lines of the large power systems. Continuous service on these lines is necessary before continuous operation of these industries can be expected. Experienced operators will insure continuous service to a degree that can not be expected if their places have to be filled with inexperienced men.

Every one may do well to expect a lower standard of living until the struggle we are now in is settled. As true Americans we will meet it as Americans always have in the past. I am sure the operators on the TVA system feel their responsibility and duty to the country as much as any other group. There is no just reason why we should have to work on at 1937 pay standards while prices and wages of other groups have advanced so much. We are going into the coming wage conference to win that which is due us. So hold on, fellows, for a while longer. There is always joy in a job well done and we are going the limit to do this one well.

GEORGE W. DOWD, SR.,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-846, CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

Editor:

At the last regular meeting of our local, yours truly was threatened with many dire circumstances if I did not have an article in the JOURNAL soon, therefore, here we come.

As many Brothers know, our local is in the middle of the Tennessee Valley area where industrial developments have sprung up at a rapid rate due to the cheap electricity available and of course due to the war effort.

Our local has been hard pushed for enough qualified men to fill the many jobs open. Many of our members have gone to other jobs in far places, and of course the armed services have taken their share.

A large share of our membership is employed by the local utility, namely The Chattanooga Electric Power Board, and we are glad to report that our business relations with them have been very good and we believe that good conditions will continue to prevail due to the high type management of the board and the business-like officers of our local.

Our business manager, Hayden N. Bell, is well liked, and a strict believer in fair dealings in all matters; further, our other officers cooperate very nicely with him at all times.

The TVA is well represented in our membership, and through Brother Gordon M. Freeman the business of their union activities is carried on with the TVA management.

Brother Freeman certainly merits much praise for his untiring efforts in the building up of good relationships between the I. B. E. W. and the vast personnel of the TVA.

There is a third group of men in our local with conditions, ideas and grievances to cope with and they are the boys on the TNT job, which is made up of The Hercules Powder Co., Stone and Webster and subcontractors. They have gotten along very nicely and the job will soon be finished.

Considering such a diversified group of men working out of one local, it is easy to

appreciate the necessity of many meetings and discussions between our local union officers and management of the various employers to retain good conditions on the jobs, harmony and good will between labor and management. We say that it can be done and surely every real American will make every effort to do his part on the job and off the job to speed the war effort.

Our local union has grown from about 12 members in 1935 to over 460 members at present and we are duly proud of the record. To attain this membership many have worked hard and have been through good and bad times, therefore, we do not intend to lose our gains if at all possible to keep them.

A last thought before closing this article: Buy all the bonds that you can, for freedom and peace are surely worth more than all the money and worldly goods that one could have and have them at the price of slavery.

W. A. HARRISON,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 862, JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

Editor:

As I write this letter and glance at the calendar, it brings to mind that winter will soon be with us again. The leaves are beginning to fall, and for those of us who were lucky enough to have a few days of rest this summer, it is over, and soon the icy breath of winter will be here again. Of course none of us know what the future has in store and what sacrifices we will be called on to make to win the war, but whatever it may be let's make them cheerfully and think of our boys at the fighting fronts. Think of the gallant armies and people of Russia. What a fight they are making for their homeland! Maybe when winter closes in over there it will be a blessing in disguise, but it is sure to bring hardships and suffering, as well as starvation to many thousands of people.

But the lines of supply and communication are being stretched mighty thin for the nazis. There will be many a "Hans" and "Fritz" buried under the ice and snow who will not return, their remains picked clean by the wolves. I have a feeling that the breaking point will come before the long winter is over. Retribution is surely coming for these people.

Now for a few remarks on the home front.

Can anyone with an ounce of common sense make you believe that the farmer has so many friends in Congress, and that the price he gets for his products are enough? Did you ever hear of the "middle man"? He is the boy who would hardly know corn from cotton, potatoes from cabbage, a rooster from a hen. For example, the farmer sells his eggs at 25 cents per dozen and when you buy them at the store they are 55 cents per dozen. Who gets the difference? Let's not be fooled, he's the boy in Washington lobbying. Has the legislative branch of our government lost its usefulness, or will the President, by executive order, have to settle this matter? The people of the U. S. A. are still with him as they were in 1933. This is no time for playing politics.

Brother Morrison is mailing out notices to members showing their monthly standing and asking the members to check their last receipt and see that the months correspond. This, I believe, will prove a very satisfactory system, although the individual member is responsible for keeping his dues in good standing.

The Japs got plenty of scrap from us in a bygone day. But now let's give it all to Uncle Sam and he will let them have it in a different way. Let's keep 'em rolling.

J. R. BOYLE,
Press Secretary.



Colonel W. E. R. Covell, USA, awarded the Army-Navy "E" emblems, September 9, to (left to right) John Patz, M. J. Gardinier, president of Local No. B-1035, and John Jawork as representatives of employees of the Manufacturing and Repair Division of Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co., Newark, N. J.

L. U. NO. B-1035, NEWARK, N. J.

Editor:

Please publish the speech of our president, M. J. Gardinier, given at the Army-Navy "E" ceremonies on September 9.

Thank you! Army and Navy Officers of the United States of America. We of Westinghouse, members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Local B-1035, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, accept this token of appreciation in awarding to us this beautiful Army and Navy "E" lapel pin. We pledge our undivided support in the most vigorous prosecution of this war, until final victory is won, and assure our nation of an uninterrupted flow of war materials.

The success of our armed forces in the air, on the battlefields or on the high seas is impossible unless we of labor use all of our skill and efforts by producing the instruments of war which you and I can and will make possible by the manufacturing of these implements on our production front. These must be supplied to the Army and the Navy in full measure.

With management and labor here in our plant working side by side for the same common cause, to speed up production and help destroy the Axis powers, we have coordinated all of our man power to the fullest extent of our ability and capability.

The issue is squarely set before the American people, whether the forces of the Axis powers, both in the East and West, or the forces of democracy and freedom are to survive.

No worker among us must ever shirk his duty or withhold from the government his full measure of support. To give, to work and to sacrifice shall be the value of our service in comparison with that rendered by our boys in the armed forces of our nation.

This war is a life and death struggle. We are in very truth fighting for survival

of all that we hold dear—liberty, freedom and democracy are the principles which are very near and dear to the heart of every workingman and woman.

In this hour of need our government calls upon all for loyalty and active support.

By doing the job that we have done to achieve the Army and Navy production award, which is given us for a period of six months, let us, you and I, in acceptance of this honor bestowed upon us, pledge to the Army and Navy our continued efforts, with our goal—to keep the flag flying at our plant, and may we rejoice with our inspiration—to reach new heights in the field of production.

With the words best known to all of us, let's get back in the line of production and "LET'S SHOW THEM."

Thank you.

LAWRENCE E. WITTE,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 1037, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Editor:

Greetings from Winnipeg!

Just a few lines to let the Brotherhood know that 1037, Winnipeg, is still on the job, going strong, and carrying on the good work.

I regret to have to record the death of our late Brother, E. J. Hares, who passed away July 10 last very suddenly. Teddy was well liked by all who worked with him, and his death was a shock to all our members. We shall miss him and his genial smile at our meetings in the future. Our members extend their sincere sympathy to his relatives and friends.

During the week of August 24 to 28 the labor unions of Winnipeg were very busy, receiving and entertaining the delegates to the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada in convention here at the Royal Alexandria Hotel.

Some 400 delegates gathered from all parts of the Dominion and a few from the U. S.

to discuss and plan how best to make progress to bring about conditions worthy of trade unionists in a free country. A large number of resolutions were presented to the Congress, by the affiliated unions across Canada. So it can be realized that the delegates had a very busy time, to debate, and come to decisions on so many questions, vitally affecting the welfare of numbers of their own crafts, and the great mass of the workers across Canada.

Local No. 1037 and the I. B. E. W. were well represented by our delegates, Brother J. L. McBride, Brother Gray, Brother Kelly, Brother Vice President Ingles, of Toronto. The convention wound up by again electing Tom Moore as president of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada for the twenty-third time, and although Brother Moore is confined to his home by sickness, his great experience will be invaluable at this critical time, and it is hoped that he will recover strength to continue the battle, which he has so long fought for the good and welfare of the trade unionists of Canada.

A. A. MILES,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-1079, DETROIT, MICH.

Electromaster Wins "E" Flag For High Achievement In Production

Editor:

The employees of Electromaster, Inc., L. U. No. B-1079, are very proud of winning the Army and Navy flag for their small part in the war effort. The flag was awarded in Detroit, Mich., September 16, 1942, at the factory.

The ceremony was opened by Gerald Hulett, vice president of the company, posting the American flag by soldiers from Fort Wayne color guard. "The Star-Spangled Banner" was played by Macdonald and his band while the audience stood and sang.

The Honorable Murray D. Van Wagoner, governor of the state of Michigan, addressed the audience on Michigan's duty in the war effort. His speech was very inspiring to every one.

Lou E. Holland, deputy chairman, War Production Board, was the next speaker, on the subject of small war plants and the part they play in the war.

Brig. General Paul X. English, of the Chemical Warfare Service, made the presentation of the Army and Navy flag of excellence. The large colorful flag was posted high above the factory by the Fort Wayne color guards. The acceptance of the award was made by President R. B. Marshall, of Electromaster, Inc., which was followed by a speech commending each employee on their good fellowship and teamwork in winning this beautiful pennant. Each employee received a small sterling silver pin with the "E" on it.

The presentation was made by Lt. Commander H. H. Davis of the U. S. Training School, followed by a speech. The acceptance of the "E" emblems for Electromaster employees was by M. J. DePaul, president of Local No. B-1079.

In closing, "God Bless America" was sung by the audience led by Earl R. Dettman of Electromaster.

The pennant was the first one to be won in the state of Michigan by the I. B. E. W.

HAZEL TOBIN,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 1229, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Editor:

President S. L. Hicks spent a good part of last month making trips from Charlotte to Winston-Salem on behalf of the members of L. U. No. 1229 who were trying to work out a new agreement with the management of



ELECTROMASTER WINS "E"

Electromaster, which made a quick and effective change to war production, had the pleasure of winning the Army-Navy "E" award recently. Left to right: Brig. General Paul X. English of the Chemical Warfare Service; R. B. Marshall, president of Electromaster; Lt. Commander H. H. Davis, of the U. S. Naval Training School, and M. J. De Paul, president of L. U. No. B-1079, who received the pins for the employees.

Radio Station WSJS. Things finally came to a head, and Brother John A. Thompson, I. O. representative, came in. After a three-day strike, mutually satisfactory terms were reached and the men went back to work under a new agreement. It provided improved working conditions, a 15 per cent wage increase, two weeks vacation, and several other improvements over the last contract.

Brothers Callahan and "Salty" Stroupe went over to Camp Forrest, Tenn., for the "Cheers From the Camps" pickup, recently.

With Brother Bayne back from his vacation, the transmitter crew is ready to buckle down to another winter.

Brother Ollie Summerlin is now Warrant Officer Summerlin, stationed in the Naval Engineering Laboratory in Washington. He writes that he really likes the work, and the Navy, too.

Newcomer to the organization and to WBT's master control is A. O. ("Buster") Richardson, who has replaced Brother Summerlin and thereby inherited the coveted (?) graveyard shift. Also new to L. U. No. 1229 are Watson Hicks (at WSJS), and Norman Edwards (Charlotte police radio).

Brothers Carey and Stone are both teaching engineering war training courses in radio communication in Charlotte.

Does anybody know where we can find some good men with licenses?

"Ossy,"
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 1249, SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Editor:

After a short rest, we take to the pen again. Much has been left behind, and I regret that we were a little slow, but we have much to look forward to.

Since our last notice, we have had an election of officers for the coming two years. These officers are as follows: President, William Gilbert; vice president, Elmer Wahl; financial secretary, James W. Berrigan; re-

cording secretary, Francis Brechue; treasurer, George Markell. Brother Edward J. Peck was re-elected business manager.

Many of our readers will recognize some of these names, as these boys have worked throughout the States and are well known.

Work is plentiful and we have a number of good men from out of town locals with us. Some of these men are: "Smoky" Staunton, the old warrior "Kit" Hill, Hayden (Hoyt) Bell, W. W. Wallace ("The Georgia Peach"), the Houck brothers, G. W. Dixon (How ya, pardner?), "Slim" Little, old Jim Murphy, Dick Barger, Frank Ownby and "Possum" Mansville.

Some time ago we lost one of our Brothers,



ROY L. FISHER
L. U. No. 1249.

Roy L. Fisher, who was originally from the Lone Star State. Roy was the general foreman on the acid plant at Baldwinsville, N. Y., and was well-liked and respected by the men.

Local No. 1249 is now in the swing of things and men are working on defense work throughout the state of New York. Last week the local purchased seven \$1,000 War Savings Bonds, making our total \$10,000. Besides this purchase, the men are buying bonds and stamps weekly.

We have a great number of men now in the service of the United States. Good luck to them!

E. R. PECK,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 1250, RAPID CITY, S. DAK.

Editor:

Ever since the Provo Ordnance Depot has been under construction electricians have been coming in here without clearing into this local. We have jurisdiction over this territory and ask that you put a notice in the JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS to this effect. These workers are in violation of Section 5, Article XXV of the 1941 constitution and by-laws.

This section was particularly hard hit by the open shop blitzkrieg. Our local is small and we haven't had the means of dealing with the craftsmen who have come in. We want it generally known that we expect these men to clear in and to abide by the laws of the organization. We expect the various locals' representatives to inform the men who are working on this project of their violation and to inform them to contact the writer.

HARRY ALBERS,
Business Manager.

L. U. NO. 1316, MACON, GA.

Editor:

We are only asking for a small space in this edition, for we are new in every respect and especially to the press, so we hope the readers hereof will not become disgusted before completely reading our article. We asked for a small space, not because we feel small, but just a little bashful for a writer.

We have a mixed local union, our charter being installed on April 9, 1942, by International Representative T. H. Payne, who has before and since installation of charter been of great assistance to us. The electrical work being done in this district until this time had been under the jurisdiction of Local Union No. 613 of Atlanta, Ga.

The following officers were elected the same time the charter was installed for the period of two years: S. P. Howard, president; J. H. Edwards, vice president; J. M. Parker, treasurer; J. L. Broome, recording secretary; and J. B. Pate, financial secretary and business manager. The executive board consists of the above named officers with M. C. Stuckey and A. F. Long in addition.

We have a membership of about 200 at the present, all defense jobs being closed jobs and most of the shops have signed agreements. One of the largest projects we have here, namely the Georgia air depot, is just about to be completed. At the peak here we had between 185 and 200 men working, therefore we have been able to keep every member at work, also to use some Brethren from the surrounding locals. These men have just completed installation of a new type transformer at this project, the first of this kind to be used in the South, of which we are enclosing picture, with men who installed same. Hope we have space for that.

Local Union No. 1316 is helping to further the war effort, other than the membership being engaged in defense work, for they voted at their second meeting to buy bonds with all our funds in excess of what is actually needed to operate on. Our members as individuals are buying bonds every week, they being 100 per cent also.

Our regular meetings are held the second and fourth Wednesday nights at the I. O. O. F. building, Second Street; and our office is at Room 12, Hardeman Building. We invite our Brothers to visit us any time they might be in our fair city.

So, let's bid adieu for this time and hope to be able to visit with the Correspondence Section again next month, giving more details of our progress and forthcomings.

J. B. PATE,
Business Manager.

LABOR HAS INTEREST WITH FARMERS

(Continued from page 491)

other joint activities. Group medical associations are established in the majority of counties served by the Farm Security Administration, and under an arrangement of a family's paying \$12 to \$18 a year into a pool, hundreds of thousands of people in low-income rural families now obtain medical care which they never enjoyed before, and the lack of which previously was reflected in disease, loss of efficiency, impairment of a once-virile strain.

Now, they can have a doctor. They have pre-natal advice and they are introduced to "well clinics," to immunizations and inoculations. As they are led to these services, they receive also instruction in proper diets and the preparation of foods, which is part of the supervision which goes along with application of their home management plans.

There is care also for their livestock. The loss of a mule or a cow is a major disaster for a struggling farm family that may not have seen in a single year enough cash money to buy a good mule and that may be set back for years when

the indispensable old quadruped dies. Veterinary cooperatives, into which the individual farmer pays \$2 to \$3.50 a year, bring to him on the run a "horse doctor" when his mule, his horse, his cow or his hog begins to show alarming symptoms.

These are the highlights of a program which began in an emergency, set to the job of helping two million needy farm families to escape from relief rolls and become permanently self-supporting. The emergency phase is over, and a permanent program of building stability and independence has taken its place, for if there is one thing more than any other which we have learned in the last eight years, it is that the causes of unequal opportunity and distress are so deep-rooted that no conceivable "emergency" program can remove them.

And beyond these highlights, the program has many other facets. The details which have been related are those of services for small farmers who own no land of their own or who struggle to make a living on a few acres to which they hold nominal title but which rest under burdens of debts, denied of development to the fullest potentialities because the owner lacks resources for operation and proper living.

As to other things, the FSA program offers means of ownership to qualified farmers, through its administration of the Bankhead-Jones Tenant Purchase Act. Almost \$175,000,000 has been loaned to nearly 30,000 landless farmers, under a 40 year purchase arrangement, for this purpose.

The program includes a service of farm debt adjustment, under which burdensome and throttling debts are placed on payable basis (and sometimes scaled down by conciliation of creditors). It includes operation of subsistence homesteads and rural communities which will provide models of wholesome, cooperative existence. It maintains

camp for migrant farm families, which have done more than any other development to organize the service of labor supply at peak seasons of commercial crops, and to overcome the menace of disease, exploitation and social decay from the old loose and neglectful treatment of a great mass of workers in this field.

The point is that here stands a program which seems to deserve the concern and support of citizens who have the welfare of America at heart. Organized labor should look to it, help fight for it against its relentless enemies, because it has a direct relation to the ultimate welfare of the urban or industrial worker—and to all citizens.

Low rural income and lack of opportunity to enhance standards of living in rural spaces mean poor diet, poor health, poor spirit, discontent, restlessness and conflicts. They mean other things of direct concern to all the people, as stated in the following quotation from "Farm Security Administration," a booklet published by the United States Department of Agriculture, of which FSA is a part:

"Low incomes mean poor education, because many rural counties cannot support good schools. Since one child out of every 10 comes from the 3,000,000 farm families in the lowest income group, the menace of poor education and bad health to the manpower of the next generation is all too plain.

"Low incomes also mean bad housing. Even in 1929, about 1,500,000 tenant families were living in houses valued at less than \$475; and in the South half of all farm owners had houses worth less than \$560.

"Worst of all, rural poverty means a heavy drag on our entire national economy. People who are trying to live on \$2 a week cannot afford to buy much of the goods made by our factories; and consequently their low incomes lead to unemployment in the cities. These needy farm people represent a huge untapped market. If they could climb up to the average American standard of living, their increased consumption would go a long way toward putting industry back on its feet. Meanwhile, they are a heavy burden to the taxpayers—more than 2,000,000 farm families have been on the relief rolls at one time or another since 1932."

I. B. E. W. RING



The sort of gift an Electrical Worker would be mighty happy to wear on his finger—a great idea for a prize in organization campaigns! With the union emblem, this ring in 10-karat gold is priced at

\$9.00



Members of L. U. No. 1316 who have just completed installation of a new type transformer at the Georgia Air Depot.

IN MEMORIAM

Elmer G. Maxwell, L. U. No. 574

Initiated August 26, 1941

Whereas with sorrow and regret we, the members of L. U. No. 574, record the passing of our Brother, Elmer Maxwell; and Whereas in the spirit of our organization we extend our sympathy to his family; therefore be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped for 30 days in his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be sent to his family, to our official Journal, and spread on the minutes of our local.

J. P. AYERS,
E. T. PAGE,
R. B. EVANS,

Committee

Bremerton, Wash.

Fred Brix, L. U. No. B-77

Reinstated December 12, 1927

With deep sorrow and regret L. U. No. B-77, records the passing of Brother Fred Brix.

Whereas we have suffered the loss of a true and loyal member of our Brotherhood; therefore be it

Resolved, That L. U. No. B-77, tender its sincere regrets to the family of Brother Brix; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our local union, a copy sent to our official publication and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

JIM CLOVER,
ARNOLD SATHER,
F. L. TUCKER,

Committee

Seattle, Wash.

William M. Chiles, L. U. No. 193

Initiated June 22, 1901

It is with a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 193, record the death of our Brother, William M. Chiles; and

Whereas we wish to express to his family our deepest sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy recorded in the minutes of the local, and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That in his memory our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

W. H. COLLINS,
J. F. MEIDEL,

Committee

Springfield, Ill.

Harry Dixon, L. U. No. 230

Initiated November 20, 1918

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Harry Dixon; and

Whereas in the passing of Brother Dixon, L. U. No. 230 has lost a true and faithful Brother, whose deeds and noble character are best remembered by those who knew him best; be it

Resolved, That L. U. No. 230 extend our heartfelt sympathy and regrets to the bereaved family and relatives of our late Brother in this dark hour of sorrow; be it further

Resolved, That we bow our heads in silent meditation one minute, that copies of these resolutions be sent to the family, a copy sent the official Journal for publication, and a copy be spread on our minutes, and our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in honor of our late Brother Dixon.

C. A. PECK,
H. L. DUNCAN,
W. J. McDOWELL,

Committee

Victoria, B. C.

William R. Foreman, L. U. No. 362

Initiated March 15, 1939

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to call to Himself our true and loyal Brother, William R. Foreman, the members of Local No. 362 wish to express their deep sympathy and keen sense of loss to his bereaved family; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his sorrowing family, a copy be spread on the records of our local union, and a copy be forwarded to our official Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days.

LOUIS J. DUNN,

General Chairman

Washington, D. C.

Dorothy Powell Roth, L. U. No. B-1048

Initiated July 27, 1940

Whereas it is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local B-1048, record the passing of our beloved friend and member; therefore be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, and a copy of this resolution be sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication, and a copy be sent to the bereaved family expressing our sincere sympathy.

VANCE R. RUNYON,
MONICA WEINSTEIN,
FRED GAUGEL,

Committee

Indianapolis, Ind.

S. D. Callender, L. U. No. B-136

Reinitiated April 14, 1934

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, S. D. Callender; and

Whereas L. U. No. B-136 has lost a loyal and faithful member; therefore be it

Resolved, That L. U. No. B-136 extend our heartfelt sympathy and regrets to the bereaved family of our late Brother in this dark hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That we bow our heads in silent meditation one minute, that copies of these resolutions be sent to the family, a copy sent the official Journal for publication and a copy be spread on our minutes, and our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in honor of our late Brother Callender.

H. S. WHISLER,
C. W. HARVES,
GEORGE CHRISTOFF,

Committee

Birmingham, Ala.

Charles DeVine, L. U. No. B-160

Initiated May 8, 1937

Whereas it is with the deepest sorrow that we, the members of L. U. No. B-160, pay our last tribute of respect to the memory of Brother Charles DeVine, who died on September 7, 1942; and

Whereas we wish to extend to the members of his family and relatives our deep and heartfelt sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, as a body, in meeting assembled, stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to his bereaved family, a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

G. P. PHILLIPS,

Press Secretary

Minneapolis, Minn.

Albert H. Young, L. U. No. B-160

Initiated March 23, 1937, in L. U. No. B-292

With a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret, we, the members of L. U. No. B-160, record the death September 10, 1942, of our departed friend and Brother, Albert H. Young.

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family and friends our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on our minutes, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute as a tribute to his memory, and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

G. P. PHILLIPS,

Press Secretary

Minneapolis, Minn.

W. W. McCormick, L. U. No. 716

Initiated February 5, 1941

It is with deepest sorrow and regret, that we, the members of L. U. No. 716, pay our last respects to our departed Brother, W. W. McCormick, who was killed in an airplane crash in line of duty to our country; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the bereaved family, a copy spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy sent to the official Journal for publication, and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in his memory.

DAVID H. BEVAN,
H. M. TURNER,
A. V. POTTER,

Committee

Houston, Texas.

J. F. Grabski, L. U. No. B-160

Initiated March 27, 1937

Whereas it is with the deepest sorrow that we, the members of L. U. No. B-160, pay our last tribute of respect to the memory of Brother J. F. Grabski, who died on August 22, 1942; and

Whereas we wish to extend to the members of his family and relatives our deep and heartfelt sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, as a body, in meeting assembled, stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to his bereaved family, a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication, and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

G. P. PHILLIPS,

Press Secretary

Minneapolis, Minn.

Erza Benjamin Hinman, L. U. No. 214

Initiated December 7, 1934

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 214, record the untimely passing of our good friend and Brother, Erza Benjamin Hinman; therefore be it

Resolved, That we in the spirit of brotherly love pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere regret and sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we stand for one minute in silent tribute to the memory of our dear departed Brother, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family, a copy spread upon the minutes and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in his memory.

C. H. FOOTE,
S. PENNINGTON,
B. E. MILLER,

Committee

Chicago, Ill.

J. L. Barrett, L. U. No. 716

Initiated August 16, 1934, in L. U. No. 66

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 716, pay our last respects to the memory of our late Brother, J. L. Barrett, whom Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has called from our midst; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy in this loss; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, that a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, and a copy sent to the official Journal for publication.

DAVID H. BEVAN,
H. M. TURNER,
A. V. POTTER,

Committee

Houston, Texas.

J. R. Mallery, L. U. No. 716

Initiated November 27, 1929

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has called to His eternal rest our worthy Brother, J. R. Mallery; be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy in the loss of their loved one; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy sent to the family, a copy sent to our official Journal for publication, and the charter of our local union be draped for a period of 30 days.

DAVID H. BEVAN,
H. M. TURNER,
A. V. POTTER,

Committee

Houston, Texas.

Clarence Hersey, L. U. No. 230

Initiated April 14, 1924

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Clarence Hersey; and

Whereas in the passing of Brother Hersey L. U. 230, has lost a true and faithful Brother, whose deeds and noble character are best remembered by those who knew him best; be it

Resolved, That L. U. 230 extend our heartfelt sympathy and regrets to the bereaved family and relatives of our late Brother in this dark hour of sorrow; be it further

Resolved, That we bow our heads in silent meditation one minute, that copies of these resolutions be sent to the family, a copy sent the official Journal for publication and a copy be spread on our minutes, and our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in honor of our late Brother Hersey.

C. A. PECK,
H. L. DUNCAN,
W. J. McDOWELL,

Committee

Victoria, B. C.

S. E. Westmark, L. U. No. 676*Initiated June 5, 1937*

It is with great sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 676, record the passing of our Brother, S. E. Westmark; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, in the spirit of brotherly love, pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere regret and sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication and a copy be spread on our minutes.

J. M. GODWIN,
W. N. GLENN,
C. THOMAS,

Pensacola, Fla.

Committee

Fred Stone, L. U. No. 568*Initiated October 1, 1941*

Whereas it is with deep sorrow that we, the members of L. U. No. 568, pay our tribute of respect to the memory of Brother Fred Stone; and

Whereas we wish to extend to the members of his family and relatives our deep and heartfelt sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, as a body, in meeting assembled, stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to the bereaved family, a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication, and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

A. S. MacFARLANE,
Montreal, Que. Recording Secretary

Frank Bettin, L. U. No. B-749*Initiated January 4, 1938*

It is with the deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. B-749, record the passing of our Brother, Frank Bettin; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his relatives our heartfelt sympathy in the loss of their loved one; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his sister, Mary Bettin Szweczyk, with whom he resided, a copy to be spread on the minutes of our local union, and a copy to be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

CLIFFORD WETCHEN,
La Crosse, Wis. Financial Secretary

Michael Pesko, L. U. No. 817*Initiated May 7, 1929*

Whereas God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to take from our midst, Brother Michael Pesko; and

Whereas his passing to eternal reward has deprived this local union of a loyal Brother; therefore be it

Resolved, That this meeting stand for one minute in silent tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That we at this time express our condolences to the family of Brother Pesko in their bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be incorporated in the minutes of this local union; a copy sent to the family of the late Brother Pesko and a copy to the International Office for publication in the Electrical Workers Journal.

Requiescat in pace,

JAMES HAYES,
JOHN J. CONWAY,
JOHN METZ,
LOUIS GLOCKER,

New York, N. Y.

Committee

Harry Conlin, L. U. No. B-702*Initiated April 11, 1941*

It is with sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. B-702, record the passing of our Brother, Harry Conlin, who passed away August 22, 1942; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of L. U. No. 702, pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in respect to his memory, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be sent to the I.B.E.W. Journal for publication, and a copy be spread on the minutes of our next meeting.

J. O. JONES,
VERNON SPENCER,
CHARLES NORRIS,

West Frankfort, Ill.

Committee

A. B. Ryder, L. U. No. 549*Initiated July 1, 1931*

It is with deep feeling of sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 549, record the passing of our Brother, A. B. Ryder.

In fraternity, we extend to his loved ones our heartfelt sympathy and assure them that, so far as we may, we share their grief, for he was our Brother.

The charter of L. U. No. 549 shall be draped for a period of 30 days, and a copy of this tribute to the memory of Brother Ryder shall be spread on the minutes of our meeting. A copy shall also be sent to our Journal for publication.

Huntington, W. Va. JOHN GRANT,
Recording Secretary

Harry W. Merchant, L. U. No. B-1061*Initiated May 27, 1941*

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. B-1061, record the death of our esteemed and worthy Brother, Sgt. Harry Merchant; and therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of L. U. No. B-1061, pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his relatives our heartfelt sympathy in this hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute as a mark of respect to him; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication.

Cincinnati, Ohio. Committee

Harry Martin, L. U. No. B-9*Initiated April 26, 1929*

In recognition of the long and faithful services of Brother Harry Martin, the members of L. U. No. B-9 wish to express their profound sorrow in the knowledge of his death and their deep appreciation of his untiring efforts as a member of this organization.

With this sense of Brotherhood loss is mingled our deep sympathy for his sorrowing family.

WILLIAM MARTIN,
WILLIAM SHALK,
HARRY SLATER,

Chicago, Ill.

Committee

Joseph Fink, L. U. No. B-9*Initiated February 16, 1937*

It is with profound sorrow that Local No. B-9 records the death of Brother Joseph Fink, who was a member of this organization for the past five years.

Mr. Fink brought to this organization an interest, zeal and intelligence rarely met with, and recognizing our debt to him we take this means of acknowledging his unselfish service.

With this sense of loss to our Brotherhood is mingled our deep sympathy for his sorrowing family.

CY. QUINLAN,
FRANK LAMBERT,
HARRY SLATER,

Chicago, Ill.

Committee

Edward Dugan, L. U. No. B-1061*Initiated June 30, 1937*

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. B-1061, record the death of our esteemed and worthy Brother, Edward Dugan; and therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of L. U. No. B-1061, pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his relatives our heartfelt sympathy in this hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute as a mark of respect to him; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication.

Cincinnati, Ohio. Committee

Harold Newman, L. U. No. B-9*Initiated August 7, 1937*

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has been pleased to take from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Harold Newman; and

Whereas L. U. No. B-9 has lost in the passing of Brother Newman one of its true and loyal members; therefore be it

Resolved, That L. U. No. B-9 hereby expresses its deep appreciation of the services given to our cause by our late Brother, and our sorrow in the knowledge of his death; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our L. U. No. B-9, and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

ALBERT FARMER,
EDWIN E. SAGER,
HARRY SLATER,

Chicago, Ill.

Committee

George Willis Scripture, Jr., L. U. No. 581*Initiated April 21, 1925*

Whereas we, the members of L. U. No. 581, with sincere feeling of sorrow and regret, record the passing of Brother George Willis Scripture, Jr., on September 1, 1942; therefore be it

Resolved, That we express our sympathy to the family who mourn his loss, and that a copy of this resolution be sent to his family, a copy spread upon our minutes, and a copy submitted to our official Journal for publication, and that our charter be draped in his memory for a period of 30 days.

FLOYD L. FREDERICKS,
ALFRED L. KICE,
CHARLES E. WARD,
ALBERT SHEA,

Morristown, N. J.

Committee

Albert E. Lawrence, L. U. No. B-1061*Initiated June 29, 1937*

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. B-1061, record the death of our esteemed and worthy Brother, Albert E. Lawrence; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of L. U. No. B-1061, pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his relatives our heartfelt sympathy in this hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute as a mark of respect to him; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication.

Cincinnati, Ohio. Committee

William Monahan, L. U. No. B-145*Reinitiated April 30, 1926, in L. U. No. 2*

It is with a sincere feeling of deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. B-145, record the death of our friend and Brother, William Monahan, August 14, 1942; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our sympathy to the bereaved family in this time of their great sorrow; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the records of our meeting, a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication, and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

J. E. WOOD,
LEO PAULSON,
R. J. WINTERBOTTOM,

Rock Island, Ill.

Committee

Greeley C. DePew, L. U. No. B-9*Initiated December 10, 1934***Clayton F. Lucas, L. U. No. B-9***Initiated December 1, 1938***Henry Lublow, L. U. No. B-9***Initiated November 10, 1934*

Whereas God, in His divine providence, has called from their earthly labors the above named members and our esteemed co-workers; and

Whereas as we deem it fitting and proper that the members of Local B-9 offer a tribute to the memories of those who have been loyal to our Brotherhood and our country, faithful friends and Brothers; therefore be it

Resolved, That the sincere sympathy of the membership of this local union and the membership of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers is hereby extended to their bereaved families.

ALBERT FARMER,
EDWIN E. SAGER,
HARRY SLATER,

Chicago, Ill.

Committee

John Colston, L. U. No. 817*Reinitiated February 15, 1927*

Whereas Almighty God in His omnipotence has seen fit to take from our midst, Brother John Colston, of this local union; and

Whereas in his passing to eternal reward, the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has parted with one of its most faithful members; therefore be it

Resolved, That the meeting stand in silent tribute to his memory for a period of one minute; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of this local be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That we extend our sincere sympathy to his bereaved family at this time, and that a copy of these resolutions be incorporated in the minutes of the local union; a copy sent to the family of the late Brother Colston and a copy to the International Office for publication in the Electrical Workers Journal.

Requiescat in pace.

JAMES HAYES,
WILLIAM LOUIS,
EMIL HAJEK,
G. BROPHY,

New York, N. Y.

Committee

H. L. Bracy, L. U. No. B-446*Initiated November 10, 1937*

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. B-446, record the passing of our worthy treasurer, Brother Hugh L. Bracy; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, and a copy sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That in his memory our charter be draped for 30 days.

W. S. ADCOCK,
W. M. LOVE,
O. W. FISHER,

Monroe, La.

Committee

Frank Egan, L. U. No. B-309*Initiated November 26, 1919 in L. U. No. B-1*

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. B-309, record the passing of Brother Frank Egan; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy be spread on our minutes and a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That in his memory our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

L. G. KINDER,
ROY CAMERER,
GEORGE FISHER,

E. St. Louis, Ill.

Committee

Charles F. Slagle, L. U. No. B-9*Initiated April 19, 1910, in L. U. No. 49*

With profound sorrow and regret the members of L. U. No. B-9 record the death of one of its most earnest and zealous members, Charles F. Slagle.

Brother Slagle was a member of this organization for 26 years, and he was ever ready to advance its usefulness by material contributions, as well as by his wise counsel and enthusiasm for its aims.

With the sense of his loss to our Brotherhood is mingled deep sympathy for the members of his sorrowing family.

THOMAS CURRAN,
HARRY KLEIN,
HARRY SLATER,

Chicago, Ill.

Committee

John H. Lind, L. U. No. B-388*Initiated March 25, 1938*

Whereas Almighty God, in His wisdom, has seen fit to call from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, John H. Lind, who has been a true and loyal Brother of L. U. No. B-388; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family and friends our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late departed Brother, that they be spread in full upon the minutes of L. U. No. B-388, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute, and our charter be draped for 30 days as a tribute to his memory.

Charleroi, Pa.

COMMITTEE.

John Cronin, L. U. No. B-53*Initiated October 13, 1916, in L. U. No. 55*

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, John (Jack) Cronin.

Whereas in the passing of Brother Cronin L. U. B-53 loses a true and faithful Brother whose kind deeds, noble character, and loyalty to the cause of his devotion, will always be remembered by those who knew him best; be it therefore

Resolved, That L. U. B-53 bow our heads in silent meditation for a period of one minute in general assembly and that we extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family and friends of our departed Brother in this dark hour of sorrow; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, a copy sent to the official Journal for publication and a copy be spread on the minutes of our local meeting, and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in honor of the memory of our departed Brother John (Jack) Cronin.

D. C. MOSBY,
WILLIAM BURKREY,
JOSEPH CLOUGHLEY,

Kansas City, Mo.

Committee

Frank W. McGinley, L. U. No. B-292*Initiated June 6, 1939*

To Local No. 292, again falls the sorrowful necessity of reporting the passing away of an esteemed member, Brother Frank McGinley; therefore be it

Resolved, That we express our sincere sympathy to his family; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, a copy be spread upon the minutes of our local lodge, a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in his memory.

WILLIAM DUNPHY,

Minneapolis, Minn. Press Secretary

Thomas Mullen, L. U. No. B-292*Initiated July 7, 1936*

With a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret, we, the members of Local No. 292, pay our last tribute of respect to the memory of Brother Thomas Mullen; therefore be it

Resolved, That we express as best we can to his wife our heartfelt sympathy in her untimely loss; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread upon the minutes of our local lodge, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication.

WILLIAM DUNPHY,

Minneapolis, Minn. Press Secretary

H. S. Stearns, L. U. No. B-125*Reinitiated July 28, 1922*

The membership of L. U. No. B-125 is saddened, and impressed with a deep sense of loss by the passing onward of Brother H. S. Stearns.

Long an active member, and a past president of the local, his influence and participation in our meetings will be greatly missed. The associations and friendships formed over so long a period of time are not broken without shock and lasting regret.

To his bereaved family we express the sincere and heartfelt sympathy of mutual loss, for he was our Brother.

In memory of Brother Stearns, the charter of L. U. No. B-125 shall be draped for a period of 30 days and a copy of this tribute shall be spread upon the minutes of our meeting. Copies also shall be sent to the loved ones left behind, and to our Journal for publication.

PATRICK W. O'CONNOR,
JOHN A. RAY,
FRANK A. PETERSON,

Portland, Oreg.

Committee

John F. Carey, L. U. No. B-309*Initiated November 8, 1935, in L. U. No. 805*

With a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret we, the members of L. U. No. B-309, record the passing of Brother John F. Carey; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on our minutes, and a copy sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute as a tribute to his memory.

L. G. KINDER,
ROY CAMERER,
GEORGE FISHER,

E. St. Louis, Ill.

Committee

Roy L. Fisher, L. U. No. 1249*Reinitiated October 15, 1938, in L. U. No. 39*

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our worthy Brother, Roy L. Fisher;

Whereas in the passing of Brother Fisher, L. U. No. 1249 has lost a true and faithful union man whose works and ideals will long be remembered by all who worked with him; therefore be it

Resolved, That L. U. No. 1249 extend their heartfelt sympathy and expressions of regret to the bereaved family and friends of our late Brother in their dark hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That we bow our heads in meditation for two minutes, that copies of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy sent to the official Journal for publication, a copy be read at our meeting, and our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in honor of our Brother, Roy L. Fisher.

WILLIAM GILBERT,
FLOYD CURTIS,
ALLEN DENCE,

Syracuse, N. Y.

Committee

William Phillips, L. U. No. B-86*Reinitiated September 24, 1937*

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. B-86, record the passing of our Brother, William Phillips; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, and that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting; that a copy be sent to his bereaved family, and that a copy be sent to the official Journal of the Brotherhood for publication.

H. BULLEN,
A. REED,

Rochester, N. Y.

Committee

C. L. Grigsby, L. U. No. 920*Initiated March 10, 1942*

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 920, record the passing of our Brother, C. L. Grigsby; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, and that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our next regular meeting, and a copy be sent to his bereaved family, and that a copy be sent to the official Journal of the Brotherhood for publication.

E. I. McKINNEY,
W. T. COMER,
R. B. GALBRAITH,
R. P. KING,

Abilene, Texas.

Committee

G. L. Clark, L. U. No. 574*Initiated June 28, 1918, in L. U. No. 449*

Whereas in deep sorrow and regret, we, the members of L. U. No. 574, pay our last respects to our worthy Brother, G. L. Clark, who since 1918 has constantly worked for the advancement of the Brotherhood; and

Whereas we extend to his family our heartfelt sympathy in this their loss, which we share with them; now therefore be it

Resolved, That we stand in silent tribute for one minute, and our charter be draped for 30 days in his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family as an expression of our sympathy, a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication, and a copy be recorded in the minutes of our meeting.

FREDERICK J. AHLFS,
JAMES W. DAUBER,
GEORGE P. LOCKWOOD,

Bremerton, Wash.

Committee

Lloyd T. Beck, L. U. No. B-925*Initiated February 23, 1939, in L. U. No. B-667*

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. B-925, pay our last respects to our late Brother, Lloyd T. Beck, whom God in His infinite wisdom has called from our midst.

We extend to his wife and family our heartfelt sympathy in this their loss, which to a large extent we share.

We shall drape our charter for a period of 30 days in memory of Brother Beck, and a copy of this shall be written in the minutes of the meeting, a copy shall be sent to his wife, and one shall be sent to our Journal for publication. And we shall stand in silence for a period of one minute.

JAMES FERGUSON,
J. L. WEAVER,
H. C. LUEBBERT,

Grand Junction, Colo.

Committee

Milton Rouiller, L. U. No. B-50*Initiated February 8, 1934, in L. U. No. B-50*

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, on September 13, 1942, called to eternal rest our worthy Brother, Milton Rouiller;

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his relatives our heartfelt sympathy in the loss of their loved one; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to his bereaved family, a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication, and our charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute as a tribute to his memory.

MIKE PAGLIASOTTI,
J. J. GALLAGHER,
FRANK SCHOOP,

Oakland, Calif.

Committee

Daniel Prete, L. U. No. 163*Initiated August 29, 1938*

It is with sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 163, mourn the passing of Brother Daniel Prete from our midst; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by draping our charter for a period of 30 days, and in the inadequate manner of men offer condolence to his family; and be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family and a copy to Electrical Workers' Journal.

GEORGE GEBHARDT,
FRED BROWN,
MALCOLM NELSON,

Wilkes-Barre, Pa. Committee

Joseph Ashford, L. U. No. 995*Reinitiated February 19, 1941*

Whereas God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to take unto himself our dearly beloved Brother, Major J. Ashford, and left an unfillable, void gap in our midst; and

Whereas Brother Ashford has been a true and loyal member of this local union from the day of his initiation; therefore be it

Resolved, That the charter of this local union be draped for a period of 30 days in his remembrance; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication, a copy spread on the minutes of the local, and the original sent to the family of our beloved Brother.

M. F. POLLARD,
S. J. BABIN,
C. S. GREELY,

Baton Rouge, La. Committee

Leo K. Shelton, L. U. No. 923*Initiated August 8, 1936*

It is with deep sorrow that we, the members of L. U. No. 923, record the death of Brother Leo K. Shelton, who passed from our midst August 26, 1942.

Whereas in the death of Brother Shelton we feel the loss of a sincere friend and a loyal member; and

Whereas it is our desire to express to his family and relatives our deepest sympathy in this hour of sorrow; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on the minutes of our local union, and a copy be forwarded to our official Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in memory of Brother Shelton.

R. M. BALLARD,
J. A. ADAMS,
J. E. DOWD,
C. C. HAMMETT,

Augusta, Ga. Committee

Eugene E. Porter, L. U. No. 413*Initiated July 6, 1923*

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 413, record the passing of our Brother, Eugene E. Porter; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, and that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting; that a copy be sent to his bereaved family, and that a copy be sent to the official Journal of the Brotherhood for publication.

L. GORDON,
H. LANGMACK,
D. MILNE,

Santa Barbara, Calif. Committee

R. E. Wilson, L. U. No. 708*Initiated August 5, 1938*

We, the members of L. U. No. 708, with sorrow and regret, record the passing of Brother R. E. Wilson, who died July 30, 1942; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his wife and relatives our heartfelt sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days in memory of Brother Wilson, that a copy of these resolutions be written in the minutes of our meeting, a copy sent to his family and one to our Journal for publication.

C. M. WOODWARD,
H. W. BOYLE,
M. H. LEHMAN,

Denver, Colo. Committee

Leonard Ness, L. U. No. 953*Initiated October 1, 1937*

It is with a sincere feeling of deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 953, record the death of our friend and Brother, Leonard Ness, August 25, 1942; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our sympathy to the bereaved family in this time of their great sorrow; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the records of our meeting, a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication, and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

Eau Claire, Wis. W. A. FOSTER, President

DEATH CLAIMS PAID FROM SEPTEMBER 1 TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1942

L. U.	Name	Amount
765	R. S. Cox	\$300.00
224	Thomas Foy	1,000.00
574	E. S. Maxwell	300.00
292	F. W. McGinley	650.00
717	D. B. Keith	1,000.00
231	V. O. Ryan	300.00
134	J. H. Frank	1,000.00
I. O. (134)	S. G. Post	1,000.00
581	G. W. Scripture	1,000.00
I. O. (641)	Charles Mueller	1,000.00
794	F. Ruffice	1,000.00
95	I. G. Jarmin	300.00
676	S. E. Westmark	825.00
I. O. (817)	John L. Colston	1,000.00
953	Leonard Ness	825.00
479	Roy Lee McDaniel	1,000.00
68	J. G. Kline	1,000.00
125	H. S. Stern	1,000.00
124	I. Jewett	1,000.00
77	A. A. Lindhalm	300.00
134	Peter Rooney	1,000.00
103	Joseph B. Cullen	300.00
103	H. M. Dreio	1,000.00
I. O. (5)	J. A. Swaney	1,000.00
I. O. (180)	J. A. Manley	300.00
84	K. I. Williams	1,000.00
702	C. H. Conlin	300.00
716	J. L. Barrett	1,000.00
309	J. F. Carey	1,000.00
9	H. W. Martin	1,000.00
I. O. (3)	J. E. Soons	500.00
749	Frank Beltin	825.00
I. O. (178)	Leroy B. Kyrk	1,000.00
73	J. L. Balduc	1,000.00
98	James F. Fite	1,000.00
985	D. V. Lofton	650.00
500	W. H. Armstrong	1,000.00
3	Joseph Gallagher	500.00
193	W. M. Chiles	1,000.00
39	W. D. Stetson	300.00
708	R. E. Wilson	825.00
I. O. (83)	J. W. Tucker	1,000.00
186	Forrest W. Crawford	1,000.00
9	Charles F. Slagle	1,000.00
214	E. B. Hinman	1,000.00
I. O. (333)	F. S. Rogers	1,000.00
3	John Kristensen	1,000.00
I. O. (107)	C. B. Stevens	1,000.00
I. O. (38)	Charles C. Call	1,000.00
9	S. E. Johnston	825.00
923	L. K. Shelton	1,000.00
50	Milton Rouiller	1,000.00
3	Max Mackeprang	1,000.00
136	S. D. Callender	1,000.00
3	J. D. More	1,000.00
38	C. C. Kinkelaire	300.00
890	R. L. Newbury	300.00
733	J. A. Schlaegel	300.00
702	W. E. Boland, Jr.	1,000.00
910	James Tornatore	300.00
103	R. L. Coughlin	1,000.00
666	H. E. Pace	1,000.00
549	A. B. Ryder	1,000.00
77	Lyman Moore	1,000.00
145	William J. Monahan	1,000.00
134	William J. White	1,000.00
1	C. B. Fallis	825.00
3	William H. Kroger	1,000.00
I. O. (125)	W. P. Anthony	1,000.00
134	Louis Rugero, Sr.	150.00

L. U.	Name	Amount
694	Joe Vaughn	150.00
86	William F. Phillips	150.00
9	Joseph Fink	150.00
230	Clarence H. Hersey	1,000.00
160	Albert H. Young	150.00
I. O. (353)	Urban Carr	1,000.00

\$59,900.00

RESEARCH RECORDS

(Continued from page 497)

Our local annual reports do not ordinarily separate overtime from regular employment. However, overtime is shown separately in all the reports from our extensive ninth district, which covers the entire Rocky Mountain and Pacific Coast regions. These reports are set up on a considerably more elaborate basis than those for the rest of our organization.

Employment reports from the ninth district cover 46 of the 158 I. B. E. W. locals from which actual job records were received for the year 1941. They include roughly 30 per cent of the 25,000 members represented in our total 1941 employment statistics.

The 7,521 members covered in the reports of the ninth district worked a total of 14,567,328 man-hours last year, or 93 per cent of full employment. Of this sum, 725,383 man-hours, or 5 per cent, was listed as overtime. This ratio might well be considered as being representative of I. B. E. W. experience as a whole since the district covers so wide an area and includes all degrees of vital defense and non-defense areas.

NOW PRODUCTION RULES

Prospects for the continuation of the relatively high degree of employment which our members experienced during 1941 and through the early months of 1942 are tempered by several conflicting factors.

Essentially our problem involves a necessity for shifting over from certain types of electrical craftsmanship to other, possibly less desirable, types of electrical work.

The great war-time construction phase is over and we have now entered into the period of productive operation. Private construction has, for all practical purposes, been banned for the duration, and we have settled down to the sober business of turning out the planes and guns and bombs so crucially needed by our boys overseas.

Our members are turning now toward new jobs in the war plants and the shipyards. Many have been drafted into military service and many others have enlisted. On the other hand, our membership is now greater than ever, for practically every local has broken in new boys to the trade as the national demand arose.

FORMULAE TO MEET WAR

(Continued from page 492)

ter of the product, to require the 'utmost diligence and foresight in the construction, maintenance, and inspection of its plant, wires, and appliances, consistent with the practical operation of the business.' * * *

"The negligence of (the electrical contractor's employee) was not such as to insulate the negligence of the defendant as a matter of law. * * * The defendant's liability is predicated upon its failure to inspect its wires within a reasonable time. It knew that (the customer) was a regular user of its service.

"This had been interrupted, the defendant called, and with full knowledge of the facts, including the customer's desire to have the service restored immediately, the matter was allowed to go for seven days without further inquiry or attention on the part of the defendant. Under the circumstances, we think the question of due care was for the jury. What is due care is to be determined by the exigencies of the occasion."

But, the defendant appears to have contended, that it was justified in relying upon the customer to notify it when the repairs had been completed; and that, since it had not received such notice, it should not be held liable for the results of the unauthorized connection made by an employee of the electrical contractor on behalf of the customer. In reply to this, and in conclusion, the court said:

"It is true, the customer was to notify the defendant when the repairs to the house wiring system had been made, so that the service could be reconnected by the defendant, but this was not done. The defendant must have known, or in the exercise of a high degree of care should have known, according to the jury's finding, that the service had been restored in some way by the electrician called by the customer.

"With knowledge of this fact actual or implied, the duty of inspection immediately devolved upon the defendant, as such restoration was contrary to its rules. The conclusion results that the verdict and judgment should be upheld. No error." (5 S. E. 2d. 713.)

So ended the case, with the defendant electric company being held liable in damages for the accident that resulted in the death of the child. As stated by the court, this liability was predicated upon the failure of the defendant—under the facts of the case—to inspect its wires within a reasonable time.

Truly an unusual situation. Here, as the report shows, the wiring in the house belonged to the property owner; under ordinary circumstances, the defendant was under no duty to repair or inspect same; the point of delivery of electricity was outside the building, and when the defendant's employee tied the wires back he placed them out of reach, so there could be no danger from that source until the circuit had been restored.

Yet because of the defendant's knowledge of the situation, and circumstances, its delay of seven days in making an investigation was held sufficient to render it liable. A close case. But one of value as an example of judicial reasoning on the point involved, and the possible danger to an electric company of a slip-up in this phase of management.

NO MORE RUBBER?

I cannot see eye to eye with this decision and I doubt if many of you men are convinced that it is just, but, nevertheless, here is the judicial ruling of the higher court. So again I caution you to weigh your decisions.

Another change that was made, and I might say a popular one, was the reverting back to the 1937 Code on current-carrying capacity of conductors. This change was made effective for the duration, but I believe that it is probably the

beginning of a new era in 600-volt insulation, for the end of rubber-covered wire is no doubt near. What may take its place is up to our scientists, but I do hope it leads to a more simplified code than our 1940 Code with its 18 types of wire.

That brings me to the idea that I hope to drive home to you and have you carry away from this meeting. For several years we have heard and read so much on streamlining or simplifying the code, while the manufacturers continue to give us a multitude of types in wire, switches and fittings.

The first move to correct this was made last year by a committee from the Contractors' Association in an effort to better the wire situation. Their accomplishments, though good, were nullified by the war.

The second step along this line took place when the Underwriters' Laboratories loaned R. B. Shepard, their chief electrical engineer, to the War Production Board. So that you may know what he is doing I give you his own words:

"The assignment of the branch is to promote and undertake simplification of any kind, in any quarter, and in any manner which will result in the saving of raw material, or the release of productive capacity."

What a relief it would be to the industry if the research laboratories were to discover a 600-volt insulation for wire that was thin, moisture-resistant and still would withstand extreme temperatures. That, of course, is a hope which awaits discovery.

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But let us consider wiring methods. Our code lists 17 different methods of wiring. Are they all necessary? I say NO! Do they decrease the cost? I can't believe they do. When a contractor says that by using one method he saved 6 per cent, how much saving was there in the final analysis? Think of the investment tied up in the machinery to make this type, and the additional material in the manufacturer's stocks, the wholesaler's, retailer's and contractor's stocks.

To get my point before you, I am now going to the extreme. Let us say that the only method of wiring was knob and tube. Now picture what we have done to stocks throughout the country and the amount of machinery released. Capital invested by the contractor alone would be greatly decreased under ordinary times, and what a simplification there would be in the code! Now, I know as well as you gentlemen that it is not possible to install all our work with knob and tube, but I can't believe we need 17 methods with 18 types of wires.

I have mentioned but two conditions, whereas the industry is overburdened in its duplication and non-interchangeable parts. So when I read articles written by manufacturers asking for a simplified code or two codes, or suggestions that the code is becoming the engineer's football—then I wish to remind NEMA that simplification, like charity, should begin at home, and if they will eliminate some of the methods and types that we now have thrust upon us we can eliminate those sections in the code.

I, therefore, believe that as a war measure, for the conservation of critical materials, that NEMA should take the entire industry to the Division of Simplified Practice of the War Production Board. This is a big job and a hard one. To do it properly, many manufacturers will have to give and take, and cooperation of the highest degree will have to be given. It is a task that should have been done before, and now I feel it is a job that must be done, for we have a war to win, and win it we shall.

Let us beware of holding the dollar so close to our eye that it shuts out the danger that threatens us on the horizon. I dare to say that there are too many in this country who are holding the dollar too high and too close to visualize the danger just beyond, and it is necessary that we face this peril with a clear vision or that dollar, our government, our lib-

erty; yes, our lives will be the payment.

To you inspectors, let me urge you to keep a special file of all permits issued for work done by special permission and granted for the duration, so that when the war is over you will be able to see that these jobs are properly wired, or removed, and to the best of your ability abide by and remember your slogan:

"Let the code decide."

BELL OFFICIALS

(Continued from page 487)

itself is somewhat on trial. Consider how small a percentage of the Bell System is represented by that \$248,000,000 variation. The telephone plant account alone appears on A. T. & T.'s consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 1941, in the amount of \$5,047,000,000.

And practically all of that was sold to the A. T. & T.-controlled Bell operating companies by the A. T. & T.-controlled Western Electric.

A. T. & T. policies being what they are,

the suspicion presents itself that even if regulatory agencies could ignore the hopelessly far-fetched reproduction costs, and proceed instead upon actual costs, they would still be confronted with an almost impossible task in protecting the public from unreasonable telephone rates. The facts confirm the suspicion.

With such a huge market for its products, and with so many of its outlets being monopolies with a business stability greater than ordinary businesses, and with the widely advertised "uniformity" of telephone equipment, and with the protection afforded by thousands of patents, and with the aid of the also widely-advertised research of another A. T. & T. subsidiary—with these and other advantages in mind, one might think that the Western Electric Company would contribute to the economical operations of the Bell System. But, on the other hand, one might also have in mind the A. T. & T. policies generally, and think otherwise. If he thought otherwise, he would be right.

It has been said that a mother tends to favor a troublesome child, perhaps because that child needs its mother's protection most. This may be the explanation for Mother

Bell's energetic and ceaseless defense of Western Electric. Or, it may be that the great profits rolled up by Western Electric over the years, and Western's success in keeping the rate bases of the operating companies so high are the reasons.

In his book "The Bell Telephone System" (incidentally this book will be sent free upon request directed to the secretary of the A. T. & T.—just another friendly little service), Vice President Page goes to considerable length to explain the many virtues of Western Electric and its modest profits. In fact, it is there said, "Western has deliberately limited its profits."

Mr. Page discusses Western's profits in terms of percentages of the "gross book cost of investment." We have previously seen how important is the difference between book cost of assets and book cost of assets less depreciation. When depreciation gets to be 20 and 25 per cent of book cost, profit percentages on gross book cost become nicely understated.

But that is not all. If in a year a \$50 profit is made on a \$100 investment, and only \$10 is paid in dividends, the other \$40 becomes a part of the "investment." After a succession of such profits, the investment has increased tremendously. But it is an investment paid for by customers, not stockholders. Percentages on such a base are accordingly quite meaningless as a measure of the moderateness of profits.

A. T. & T. acquired Western Electric in 1882 and made it the exclusive manufacturer in the United States of telephones under Bell-owned and controlled patents. In the following 16 years the annual ratio of profits to average cash paid-in capital was 41.5 per cent. Since 1882 there have been six years in which the ratio of net income to average cash investment was over 100 per cent, reaching 181 per cent in one year. These facts are not presented in Mr. Page's public relation's volume. But they are presented in the report of the Federal Communications Commission.

These profit gushers are what made Western Electric embarrassing to its parent. When Mr. Page said that Western Electric deliberately limited its profits, he may have had in mind the following communication, dated March 19, 1906, from F. P. Fish, then A. T. & T. president, to Western's president, E. M. Barton:

"The Western Electric Company is making too much money, and at the present time it would be enormously harmful to that company and to our general interests if it were known what its profits were. I trust there will be no information given until matters are in better shape.

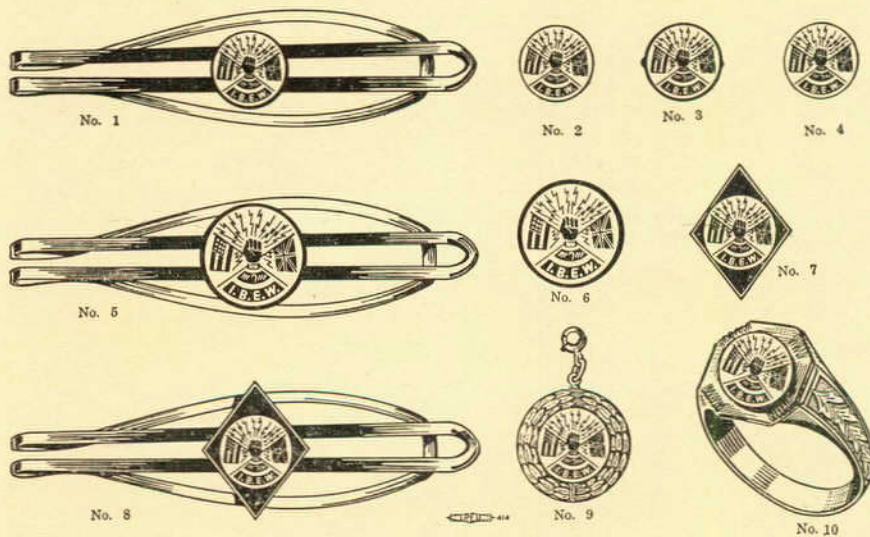
"I think it is well for you to destroy this letter."

All the Bell kingdom's men and all the Bell kingdom's patents seemed helpless to stem this profit tide. However, in fairness to their efforts, it should be stated that the profits never exceeded 100 per cent of average cash investment after 1906. By 1927, 1928, and 1929, annual profits had been held down to the relatively small—for Western Electric—ratios of 40, 47 and 54 per cent, respectively, of cash investment!

Alas, it must be admitted that the Bell System is unique in more ways than one. For an institution which has shown itself such a master at the acquisition of material wealth, its habitual air of sanctimoniousness is remarkable. Its virtue mayhap is synthetically "reproduced," as are its properties, so that its words seem to flow from a lofty oracle, unsoiled by the dirty taint of gold. On February 18, 1942, A. T. & T. President Gifford advised the company's stockholders, its employees, and "the entire American people" that:

"On the whole, the return to the stock-

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holder of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company has not varied much—the same dividend has been paid for 22 years and there have never been any ‘melons,’ extra cash dividends or stock dividends.”

It is to the latter part of that interesting prose to which attention is here invited, about the lack of melons, etc. Mr. Gifford is probably technically correct. That is one of the advantages of a holding company structure. You can claim credit for the nice things done by subsidiaries, and disown the nasty things—even those done by order of the parent company. Western Electric's profits, even after 1906, continued at such a rate as to make the somewhat joyful operation of a melon-cutting inevitable.

When acquired by the Bell System, Western Electric was incorporated under the laws of Illinois. In a previous article, the circumstances by which the control of the Bell System was transferred in 1900 from Massachusetts to New York, partly to avoid regulatory provisions imposed by the Massachusetts legislature, were developed. By 1915 the Bell System found it expedient to uproot the legal domesticity of its darling Western Electric from Illinois, and reorganize it as a New York corporation. Some of the reasons behind the reorganization were given in a letter dated April 7, 1915, from Western Electric's President Thayer to Samuel Scoville, as follows:

“There are various reasons why it is advisable for the company to make this change. One is that the taxation situation in Illinois is getting to be almost impossible. The laws are not clear and the application of them takes the form of a sort of legalized blackmail, particularly on the larger taxpayers. This law in the state of New York under which we propose to incorporate seems to be admirably suited for our purpose. We have wanted for some time to capitalize our surplus but have wanted to avoid the publicity of a ‘melon cutting.’ For obvious reasons we want as little publicity to this proposition as possible, either before or after the event, which is my reason for asking you to consider this in the light of a confidential communication from me.”

Though Mr. Gifford may ignore this and subsequent “melon-cuttings,” the American people should not.

Before the reorganization Western Electric had \$15,000,000 in common stock, of which more than \$8,000,000 had already come into existence as stock dividends. In addition it had \$25,000,000 in surplus and undivided profits. After the “melon-cutting” Western Electric had \$15,000,000 in common stock and \$15,000,000 in preferred, without one additional dollar having been invested by the stockholders.

From 1916 through 1924 common stock dividends increased from \$8 to \$10 per share, annually. But by that time another crisis had arrived. Dividends absorbed less than one-half the profits. The company was again anxious to avoid the publicity which an increase of the dividend above \$10 would cause. By that time there were 500,000 shares of common stock, and dividend payments thereon amounted to \$5,000,000.

To relieve this embarrassing profit deluge, there was distributed a 50 per cent stock dividend in 1925, increasing the common stock to 750,000 shares, and annual dividends to \$7,500,000.

Still the profits piled up! As Mr. Page said, “Western has deliberately limited its profits.” But apparently its valiant efforts were without avail. Even though it had “long been apparent to the management of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company that its obligation to charge just and reasonable rates included only reasonable

profits for Western Electric,” the torrent of profits continued in increasing volume.

But they must be got rid of. No more of this 50 per cent stock dividend stuff. In May 1927, Western Electric increased its shares of common stock from 750,000 to 3,750,000 by a five-for-one stock split! Even this heroic act was insufficient. Another “melon-cutting” operation was called for. In December, 1927, a special dividend of \$48,750,000 was paid.

As holder of 98.34 per cent of Western's common stock, A. T. & T. received \$47,938,865 of this special dividend.

The management emphasized that this was a dividend of only \$13 per share. But multiplying that by five, to adjust for the five-for-one split, and then adding one-half of the result to adjust for the 50 per cent stock dividend, the “\$13” dividend reveals itself to be exactly \$97.50.

Such are the profits buried in the Bell System rate bases. The public must not only pay for these profits, but it must also pay a “fair return” on them—forever, if the A. T. & T. has its way.

How can regulatory agencies, limited as they are to their separate jurisdictions, and with the Federal Communications Commission limited to interstate traffic, all subject to democratic standards and processes as they must be, cope with an economic dictatorship whose dominating standard of ethics is profits?

Only the surface of a few of the multitude of impediments to the effective regulation of this titanic corporate empire have been touched upon. Yet these few are not only chronic, but fundamental to the larger aspects of a democratic social order. The formidable power of this monster is evidenced by the circumstance that, whereas these facts are matters of public record and public significance, few dare to publicize matter antagonistic to the Bell System.

The JOURNAL will investigate this monopoly's conduct further in subsequent issues.

SNAKE INFESTED WATERS

(Continued from page 494)

as I go along. ‘Yea, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil; for Thou art with me; Thy rod and Thy staff they comfort me!’ so you understand Jules, why I have no fear, no matter what dangers beset me!”

This time Jules had no argument ready.

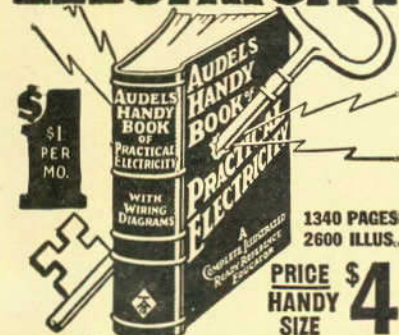
The stars begun to sprinkle the sky

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an' the moon came out from behind the clouds. We kept up a strong steady beat wid our paddles that carried us by mile afther mile past dark enshrouded forest that crowded the water's edge. Jules an' me, tough an' hardy as we were, from life in the loggin' camp, were beginnin' to feel the effects av the long strenuous day, but Father Brabonne's splendid physique stood him in good stead—if he was tired he showed no signs av it—the strong steady beat av his paddle matched our own.

I have often thought av Father Brabonne since. He was wan av nature's noblemen!

I had learned from Madame at the hotel, that he came from a wealthy family, won high honors as a student at college an' wud have been a welcome guest in the most select society, but against the wishes av his people he took Holy Orders, an' dropped out av sight an' remembrance av his friends an' relatives whin he buried himself in his far-flung parish in the wilds av Quebec. No hardships were too great for him to endure, if some av his children—as he loved to call them—were in trouble, an' that often meant long arduous journeys in the most inclement weather, but he was happy in makin' other people happy—no wonder he won the love an' admiration of his whole parish!

Wealth doesn't always bring happiness, Slim! If ye have enough to get by on, an' a little put by for a rainy day, what

more do ye want? Wan av this continent's richest men is reported to have said wan time, "The successful man of today is the man who makes both ends meet—the rest is simply accumulation!"

Well, believe me, Terry, there's a lot goin' in for the said accumulation, an' most of them don't care how they get it, an' when they get it, that's when they worry for fear they'll lose it! By the way, with all that money yuh won from "Big Smoke" in your pocket you was in a position to begin worryin', wasn't yuh?

Not for very long, Slim! Ye see that money come aisy an' it wint aisy! Before Father Brabonne left the La-Flamme's, unbeknownst to him, I managed to slip a roll av bills with a little note, into his pack. Thin I sent some to my old pal Micky O'Rourke's mother in Connemara for to divide up between her an' little Biddie Mulhern. I sent anither consignment to Mary Langton an' Kate Dubois to carry on their good work in the village wid, an' what I had left didn't worry me anny.

The big stake I won, that was put in the bank for me, I let lay there until after me an' Ellen was married, thin wan day I mentioned it. She wanted to

know how I come by it. I told her I got it when I took first prize in me Sunday School class. Next I told her I won it in lottery for bein' the best red-headed man in the country. Finally I gave her the sport paper's write-up av me fight wid "Big Smoke," but what won her over to me sendin' for it was the fact that I turned down the most flatterin' offers to turn professional. I had it deposited in the bank here in her name. She bought this house wid some av it an' divil a bit am I worryin' about the rest av it!

But to go on wid me story!

We paddled steadily for a couple av hours, as Jules said we wud, against an aisy current, thin Jules said, "I is hear ole Castor mak' de bark!"

A few minutes after we ran alongside a landin', an Bedads! the hull La-Flamme family, dog an' all, was there to greet us! So ended wan av me best remimbered days!

FITTING SKILLS TOGETHER

(Continued from page 489)

zon that he knows is the same point at which the eyes of all the other specialists are directed or should be directed. Out of this comes the beginning of perspective.

More important still, out of this comes a relationship of friendly harmony—to other specialists—who become co-workers rather than annoying interferers in the ultimate "manifest destiny" of some specialized skill.

I want to call your attention to a few specific cases of the TVA's efforts to unify the specialized technical skills and direct them toward a single humane purpose.

Beginning back in 1935 I began hammering away inside and outside the TVA on one principal tenet in the "TVA idea," namely, increasing the income and the productivity of the people of the Tennessee Valley region. With this as a stated objective, it was interesting to observe the unity of response from the most widely varied groups of technicians. One case only: an expert engaged in TVA's public health work began making the point that malaria control (his concern and specialty) and the elimination of freight rate discrimination against this region (a concern of other TVA experts) were directly related ideas, related of course because they both partly accounted for the low income of the people. Neither malaria control nor interterritorial freight rates, both technical matters to a degree, were ends in themselves.

Another illustration: an essential and unique part of the TVA idea relates to methods of administration. "Administration" means more than organization charts. Go in one administrative direction and you have loss of liberty; go far enough and you have decisions enforced by the Gestapo and the lash. Go in the other direction and you have people participating in the decisions of their government actively and with considerable zeal, an increase in freedom and the corresponding increase in responsibility and discipline. Proceeding on this basis, I began a series of public statements on the organizational characteristics of the TVA, particularly decentralization of administration as a method of securing the participation of the people of the Valley in the TVA undertaking. In the months that followed I had one technical staff member after another point out to me the ways in which he felt that in his work this principle of decentralization was being observed and developed.

Here again you had technicians watching that mark on the horizon and directing their efforts with that mark in view. Here again you had the sense of joining with others working on a common principle, a major assumption, common to a coordinated variety of technical fields within the TVA.

The point of such illustrations is this: Technical efforts can be unified if they spring from a strong enough, exciting enough unifying idea.

The passionate devotion to the dignity and supreme importance of human beings and the human spirit that underlies Christianity and Judaism is the mainspring of democracy. Here is a strong and exciting central idea to unify the work of technicians, administrators, theologians—all men. That single idea has far more to be said for it, purely from the narrowest utilitarian point of view, as a mark on the horizon, as a guide wall for the direction of the energies of a technical society, than has the unifying idea of the totalitarians, the glorification of the power and force of the state.

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209337	210277	423238	423304	355551	357625	343499	343500	827787	827910	148682	148693	762866	762997
B-1—		423872	424048	357751	358510	343589	343992	103—	22296	228588	228704	783751	785039
B 235571	235580	424691	424700	360956	361165	344251	344694		170146	460872	460927	582428	582750
B 399031	399050	424766	425030	375591	375715	B 434098	434242		483820	598036	598168	194—	417814
B 399452	399560	425472	426165	531731	531741	473799	473869		106543	28659	28703	417881	417881
460371	460490	426751	426810	632251	632662	594590	594691	104—	550481	471686	471719	568839	568914
471793	471820	428070	428250	B 652501	653946				557061	576565	576581	673501	673891
510031	510089	429573	429750	B 655146	655610	68—	59607	69611	804001	804050		837100	837750
B 517571	517620	429809	429904	686972	687000	69—	148860	148868	B 105—			195—	418847
631201	631260	430501	430853	B-39—		70—	161008	161102	B 309425	309441	601176	601210	419089
480001	480030	431251	431258	371774	371871	72—	301253	301263	469406	469425	199501	199502	197—
630651	630750	432001	432366	668815	669000		218414	218584	B 106—		31408	31412	197—
798051	798120	470625	470737	720975	721065		379128	379141	305745	305774	162479	162547	200—
		471228	471251	841501	841757		202832	202880	964472		B 153—	471645	200—
B-3—		504080		184330	184333		982152	982241			B 153—	471645	200—
DH 1461	1491	672559	672560	187818	188079				B 107—		364295	364461	197—
H 5067	5085	686569	686570	248801	249280				B 107—		606069	606065	197—
I 15146	15200	758251	758257	41—					B 107—		195562	195566	200—
I 15360	15400	758551		180793	180915				B 107—		415648	415680	200—
OA 19948	19989	768294	768296	349544	349546				B 107—		181157	181190	200—
OA 29559	29600			394238	394500				B 107—		B 246398	246402	200—
OA 29727	29800			425351	426000				B 107—		254843	254973	200—
OA 30080	30200			576001	576160				B 107—		257342	257941	200—
OA 30275	30400			576751	576887				B 107—		B 462721	462741	200—
OA 30513	30600			577501	578250				B 107—		574948	574950	200—
OA 30673	30897			834667	834671				B 107—		736651	736707	200—
OA 31001	31200			B-43—					B 107—		462008	462025	200—
OA 31208	31400			119421	119425				B 107—		727356	727359	200—
OA 31467	31993			550631	550880				B 107—		311640	311656	200—
OA 32001	32139			831551	831580				B 107—		524346	524570	200—
OA 32201	32490			104828	104833				B 107—		701268	701303	200—
B 31012	31200			235999					B 107—		259977	259988	200—
B 31510	31595			733501	733512				B 107—		667373		200—
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B 33458	33600			B 398341	398342				B 107—		673994	673995	200—
XG 82273	82280			465540	465593				B 107—		673994	673995	200—
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A 1126				497461	498000				B 107—		616086	616087	200—
B 632	638			500251	500640				B 107—		182051	182250	200—
B 646	649			B-48—					B 107—		240361	240750	200—
B 651	3257			B 195858	195888				B 107—		397581	397590	200—
B 3300	3326			B 484359	484519				B 107—		B 477428	477632	200—
B 3350	3375			533869	534205				B 107—		540401	540421	200—
B 1087	1093			620926	622950				B 107—		525001	525750	200—
B 1931	1953			487391	489460				B 107—		B 669751	669807	200—
B 2001	2276			B-50—					B 107—		734981	734982	200—
B 2401	2402			B 479861	479868				B 107—		504001	504211	200—
B 54	58			540290	540490				B 107—		525001	525750	200—
4—	414206	414210		687336	687346				B 107—		734981	734982	200—
B-5—				B-53—					B 107—		540401	504211	200—
361501	361620			97071	97280				B 107—		525001	525750	200—
593475	593492			B 664552	664600				B 107—		734981	734982	200—
790501	790550			517387	517418				B 107—		540401	504211	200—
6—				586415	586416				B 107—		525001	525750	200—
523788	523928			202300	202301				B 107—		734981	734982	200—
539114	539250			650461	650542				B 107—		540401	504211	200—
561751	562028			B-56—					B 107—		525001	525750	200—
562891	563250			66566	66569				B 107—		734981	734982	200—
660751	660817			B 268312	268351				B 107—		540401	504211	200—
661501	662167			B 684776	684843				B 107—		525001	525750	200—
7—				729069	729130				B 107—		734981	734982	200—
312316	312692			B-57—					B 107—		540401	504211	200—
453503	453595			B 137191	137197				B 107—		525001	525750	200—
630224	630226			250593	250597				B 107—		734981	734982	200—
8—				B 284611	285000				B 107—		540401	504211	200—
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418790	418797			260347	261169				B 107—		734981	734982	200—
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626879	626884			B 521741	521840				B 107—		525001	525750	200—
630795				916968	917206				B 107—		734981	734982	200—
991111	991122			966974	967442				B 107—		540401	504211	200—
B-9—				B-59—					B 107—		525001	525750	200—
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B 135057	135063			510071	510079				B 107—		540401	504211	200—
147001	147750			514501	514647				B 107—		525001	525750	200—
148408	148500			634760	634911				B 107—		734981	734982	200—
B 436969	437349			B-60—					B 107—		540401	504211	200—
592022	592050			380907	380912				B 107—		525001	525750	200—
684451	684452			845641	845780				B 107—		734981	734982	200—
751801	751860			130439	130525				B 107—		540401	504211	200—
753901	753904			304954	305010				B 107—		525001	525750	200—
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90154	90174			B-66—					B 107—		525001	525750	200—
B 192821	192892			156523	156661				B 107—		734981	734982	200—
B 224649	224850			B 181837	181862				B 107—		540401	504211	200—
248485	248486								B 107—		525001	525750	200—
B 299101	299181								B 107—		734981	734982	200—
B 311532	311537								B 107—		540401	504211	200—
405438	405441								B 107—		525001	525750	200—
420435	420655								B 107—		734981	734982	200—
422329	422370								B 107—		540401	504211	200—

L. 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L. U. 544—	41560 41586 391721 391809	L. U. 592—(Cont.)	682501 682536	L. U. 637—	193293 193415 664343 664344	L. U. 671—	282258 282310	L. U. B-706—(Cont.)	B 722670 722676	L. U. 751—	776326 776475 798848 798963	L. U. 794—	641387 641815 748690 748713 768304	
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PRIVATE CAPITALISM

(Continued from page 484)

it were, the entire war effort and sacrifice would be meaningless.

"When they are freed from the necessities of war production and fighting and have time to appraise the situation, the American people will utterly repudiate any attempt by the government to take over and manage their enterprise."

Over at the United States Department of Commerce sits frequently an advisory com-

mittee to the Secretary of Commerce. This committee has recently instituted an enterprise that bears upon the present question. The committee has undertaken to canvass all business, large and small, in the country to see and anticipate the amount of investments that each business is likely to make at the close of the present war. When the grand total of prospective investments is summed up, it is believed that business men will then know how much money the United States will have to periodically expend to reach the goal of full employment.

What is taking place then in the United

States is a re-arrangement of forces and assets. It is likely that the system of private capital will endure but in a curtailed fashion and as a partnership of government financing and spending.

If, as Professor Slichter implies, private business lives up to its opportunity to discharge its social obligations to the underlying population in the way of full employment, the system of private capitalism will be allowed to live. But it will live on the basis of orderly planning and orderly relationship with government, in a way such as we have never had in the past.

ON EVERY JOB

There's a Laugh or Two!

BLOW YOUR BUCKS FOR BONDS

Buy a bond or be a boulder!
Sink a C in something sounder?

Jabber-jack won't gyp the Japs,
Takes chips and checks to chop those chaps!

Do double deeds with your dinero:
Hang a Hun and help a hero!

Fork out fish to flay the foe!
Dig up dough! And dough! And dough!

Freedom's flag we're fighting for!
Want the Wops to win the war?

MARSHALL LEAVITT,
L. U. No. B-124.

* * *

*Another new contributor, a line foreman;
another guy who can "go places" on this page
if he wants to.*

"THE GLORIFIED GRUNT"

Come all ye "grunts" and gather 'round,
Let's analyze this freak we've found.
Wrinkle your brows, think, if you can,
Is this thing beast, or is it man?
Would a beast offer himself for hire?
Or a man parade in mule's attire?
Doesn't this thing prove, beyond a doubt,
That Darwin knew what he wrote about?
Or are we merely to infer
Monkeys are queer people, as it were?
He's an all-round lineman, you've heard him
boast,
Why, he's strung wire from coast to coast.
He's strung 'em cold, and cut 'em hot.
Cuts primaries, bare handed, like as not.
He's worked from Frisco to Kalamazoo,
He can tell the bosses a thing or two.
When he travels, says he, "Doggone my hide,
I never stoop to hitch a ride,
I grab myself a streamlined train."
You know his kind, more guts than brain.
He is the guy groundmen all talk about—
A glorified "grunt," with his brains knocked
out.

E. L. HADDEN,
L. U. No. B-77.

* * *

BEST POSSIBLE USE

One of the Brothers was out rounding up
material for the scrap metal drive. He knew
that a neighbor had a quantity of old bolts,
pipe, metal tubing and other odds and ends
collected in his basement.

"How about getting your metal out on the
street where we can pick it up?" he sug-
gested.

"Sure, but I want to look it over. There's
some stuff I might have a better use for," was
the reply.

The Brother assumed an expression of dis-
belief. "How can you possibly find any better
use for it than throwing it at the Japs?" he
asked.

Welcome to another new contributor.

OPERATOR'S LAMENT

I wonder if you'd like to operate
A street railway sub that is out of date,
With old rotary converters and such the like,
Old-fashioned contraptions like the high-
wheeled bike.

Well, that's what we do, eight hours a day,
From June first to the thirty-first of May,
The work isn't bad but it sure isn't play,
For when rush hours start we have to "make
hay."

These substations run to keep street cars
going,
And we keep them running, whether raining
or snowing.
The people must move back and forth o'er
this town
And that ammeter shows that more are mov-
ing aroun'.

The load is increasing, going up to the moon,
Another converter is needed right soon;
We see that all switches are as they should be
And pull the buttons that start another
rotary.

The machine starts with a grunt and some
sparks,
We throw the right switches and draw a few
arcs;
Soon the thing is ready to put on the bus,
Then a section-breaker opens, and do we ever
cuss!

Now we can sit down a moment and rest,
For the work we just did we deserve the best.
So I sit in a chair, lean back and sigh,
Why do I have such hard work, why, oh why?

"Get out of that chair, you're dreaming again,
The noise and the 'work' is getting under
your skin."

My conscience just said that to me, you know,
So back to work my helper and I must go.

ROBERT W. DIETER,
L. U. No. 134.

* * *

WELCOME, BROTHERS!

Gee! But it's swell to have Brothers drop in—
Some we haven't seen since 'way back when
We worked together in the same line crew,
And played and sang when the long days
were through.

They come this way to say "Hello,"
And mighty welcome, we want you to know,
From Sitka, Dutch Harbor and the Great Salt
Lake,
And the Brothers who "boom" across the
States.

An Irishman's vision of heavenly things
Is to be caressed by a fairy's wing;
These Brothers who come and tarry awhile
Are like a benediction to our humble domi-
cile.

It's nice to have Brothers who won't pass you
by,
We must be deserving, my family and I!
Just to be knowing we are thought of by
them
Is indeed a reality—and no Irishman's dream!

SMOKIE JOE MEEK,
L. U. No. 483.

* * *

*We're glad to hear from this new contrib-
utor and hope he will come again. His good
line of reasoning is powerful ammunition
against more than "the office clerks."*

THE WHITE COLLAR WAIL

The office clerks, in days of yore,
Sat on their chairs till their seats were sore,
A day of hard work would put them in bed;
They earned their salary by using their head.
They drew their checks, regardless of time,
And for the labor man cared nary a dime.
Meanwhile, the electrician was short in pay,
There wasn't much work so he laid off a day,
But the office clerk on the payroll stayed,
Whether he worked at his desk or drank
lemonade.

Time marches on in a hideous stride,
And we find ourselves in a struggling tide,
For war is a maelstrom that all of us dread,
But we were sucked into it, 'way over our
head.

Construction men plunged into work without
fear,
And a year's work was done in half of a year.
All labor joined in and worked days and
nights,

To do the things to preserve our rights.
The men who worked seven days a week
Drew quite a payroll—AND DID THE
OFFICE CLERKS SQUEAK!

"'Twas robbery indeed to demand such a pay
For weekday, Sunday and each holiday!"
But the men on the jobs worked steadily on
Till the project was finished and another
begun.

Without their help the war would be won
By the Axis forces and the "Writhing" Sun.
But the A. F. of L. is going strong,
And with their help we'll right the wrong.

Let the office clerks gripe and writhe as well,
We're doing a job and we're working like hell,
If the draft board calls, we can fight like the
rest,

But until that time we will give our best.
We prefer dull times, even if there's no dough
To these plenteous days brought on by such
woe.

God grant that this struggle will soon be o'er
And the office clerks be on top some more.

CHARLES W. CROSSMAN,
L. U. No. 666.

* * *

*Nifty remark from the Golden Jubilee edi-
tion of the Motorman, Conductor and Motor
Coach Operator: "Mule car typical of the 'Gay
Nineties.' The driver worked 18 hours a day,
the mule about 3, leaving considerable doubt
as to which was really the jackass."*

“THE exploitation of workers by owners, or by management control, is still very general in the sense that no significant change in the ratio between earned and unearned income has taken place. Both classes, however, have been forced to accept during the depression a total distribution 40 to 50 per cent below normal. This has driven millions of workers out of the arena of private exploitation altogether and upon relief rolls. It has ruined thousands of small investors, and even seriously damaged many substantial capitalists.”

—STUART CHASE, *Government in Business*.